THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII--No. 115. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

A MURDERER'S FATE.

Neal Devany to be Hung at Wilkesbarre This Afternoon.

He Kills His Wife for the Sake of Marrying Another Woman.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 12.—This ordinarily quiet borough is the scene to-day of an unusua excitement, occasioned by the preparations for the execution of an Irishmen, by the name of Neal Devany, for the murder of his wife.

THE MURDERER AND HIS VICTIM.

In the summer of 1866, Neal Devany, then about twenty years of age, and a resident of Connemara, county Galway, Ireland, made the acquaintance of a girl of his own age, with whom he fell in love and married. Devany's wife had been a servant girl for some time, and had contrived to save about £14 from her scanty wages. Ten days after the marriage they sailed for this country, arriving in New York city in the month of September of the same year. Their little fortune was soon exhausted, and then they prepared for a separation, in order the more speedily to repair their fortunes. It was arranged between them that Catharine, the wife, should pass for Devany's sister, and engage in service in New York, while the husband was to proceed to Hazleton, in this State, where he had an uncle and aunt residing, and there seek employment. Work was soon found by both, Devany obtaining two dollars a day for laboring on a railroad. Before the winter was over, however, Devany changed his occupation, becoming a laborer in the Sugar Loaf coal mine, about a mile from Hazleton.

ANOTHER WOMAN IN THE CASE.

In the neighborhood of Hazleton there resided an Irish girl, with whom Devany, who appears to have been rather fickle, forthwith fell in love, and gave a promise of marriage. When his amour had reached this stage, he broke off his correspondence with his wife, who, however, still continued to write to him, importuning him for a reply. At length he complied with her request, bidding her to meet him at Easton. Thither she proceeded without delay; but when the long separated couple met, the injured wife insisted on going to Hazleton. To this course Devany interposed decided objections; but the wife was determined, and at last reached the home of her faithless spouse, where she arrived about the 22d of July last. She took lodgings at a boarding-house kept by a Mrs. McKelvey, but before going there her husband informed her of the state of his affairs. He insisted that, as he was soon to marry another woman, her presence might incite some of the girl's relatives to kill him. The wife entreated him to remain faithful to his vows, and at last he promised that he would banish all thoughts of his mistress, and live peacefully and happily with his true wife.

THE MURDER.

On the evening of the 24th of July, Devany called at Mrs. McKelvey's, and he and his wife went out together. Nothing further was seen of the latter until her dead body was discovered by a party who had been searching for her, on the 26th. It was found lying in the woods, about a mile beyond the limits of the borough. The throat of the murdered woman had been cut from ear to ear, and a pistol shot had penetrated her left breast.

ARREST AND TRIAL OF DEVANY.

As soon as Mrs. Devany had disappeared, suspicion rested on her husband, and he was arrested but a few minutes before the corpse of his victim was discovered. On his person a two-barrelled pistol was found, one barrel being empty and the other loaded. His clothes were found at his boarding-house, saturated with blood, although an effort had been made to remove these marks of guilt by the use of water. It was further stated by some Germans that they had heard the report of firearms about 10 o'clock on the evening of the 24th, in the vicinity of the place where the body was discovered, followed by a scream.

On the strength of this circumstantial testimony, Devany was indicted on the 28th of August, and on the 4th of September was placed on trial before Judge Conyngham. District Attorney Randall conducted the prosecution, the defense being in the hands of Messrs. Ward, Osborne, and Mahon. The trial lasted but two days, and resulted in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

PREPARING FOR DEATH.

The feeling of the people here is strongly against the prisoner. Not the least sympathy for his fate has been manifested, and no effort has been made to induce the Governor to defer the execution, which will take place this afternoon about 1 o'clock. The prisoner has had the spiritual consolation of the Rev. Father Fitzsimmons from the commencement of his imprisonment.

When your correspondent visited him in his cell, he found him very stolid and apparently indifferent to his fate. He is about five feet six inches in height, of rather heavy build, has short, curly hair of a flaxen hue, a light complexion, and a decidedly wicked cast of countenance.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

The Murderer Confesses His Guilt.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 12—Noon.—Devany made a full confession to his jailor last night. The facts it contains are similar to those developed at the trial. He says that after he shot his wife in the breast, she would have escaped had he not immediately grappled her and cut her throat. He maintains that he alone committed the deed. He assigns the cause of the crime to have been the keeping of company with other women. He now expresses great regret for doing it, hopes to be forgiven, and says he is prepared to die at any moment. He retired at 9 o'clock last night, sleeping soundly till 4 this morning.

The Wyoming Valley Veteran Zouaves, under the command of Captain Ellis, are on duty at the prison. A light snow-storm is prevailing.

ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS.—A warm discussion, rather one-sided, is going on in the columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the subject of atmospheric churns. One writer tells his experience thus:—"I believe that every instruction in the little book of directions which was given me at the time of purchase has been faithfully observed. I have churned slowly, I have churned quickly, I have churned the milk of different cows, carefully noting its temperature with a thermometer; but *I* have never yet succeeded in churning butter."

RECONSTRUCTION.

ALABAMA.

The Reconstruction Convention—Reports of the Committee on the Elective Franchise—All to be Disfranchised who Refuse to Vote—Rules for Common Carriers.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 11.—To-day the Convention has entered seriously into the discussion of the main question for its decision. The Committee on the Elective Franchise, unable to agree, have presented both a majority and a minority report. As was expected, the majority have recommended a sweeping measure of disfranchisement. The report they have presented consists of three sections. The first provides that every male citizen twenty-one years of age, who shall be a citizen of the United, or declared his intention of becoming such, who shall have resided in the State six and in the county three months preceding an election, shall be deemed an elector. It provides, however, that no soldier, sailor, or marine in the United States service shall acquire a residence by being stationed in the State.

The second section provides for the registration of all persons elected except the following three classes:—First, those who, during the late Rebellion, in any way violated the rules of civilized warfare; second, those who have been convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, crime punishable by law with imprisonment in the penitentiary, or bribery; third, those who, having been registered in accordance with the provisions of the Reconstruction act of Congress, refuse to vote either for or against the new constitution when it shall be submitted for ratification; provided, however, that no person shall be disfranchised by this clause whose failure to vote shall be in consequence of sickness, necessary absence, or any providential occurrence rendering it impossible for him to reach the polls; and provided further, that the General Assembly shall have authority to remove the disability incurred under this act.

The third section provides that all persons, before registering, must take the following oath:—

"I do solemnly swear or affirm that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of the State of Alabama; that if I have ever believed in the right of a State to secede I hereby abandon it; that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons on account of race, color, or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege, or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men; and furthermore that I will not in any way injure or countenance in others any attempt to injure any person or persons on account of past or present support of the Government of the United States, the policy of the Congress of the United States, or the principle of the political and civil equality of all men or affiliation with any political party."

The minority report, while it recommends universal negro suffrage, pretests against any measure of disfranchisement, except for crime or violation of the rules of civilized warfare. The extreme men are, however, undoubtedly in the ascendant, and the majority report will be adopted without any essential modification, unless contrary instructions are immediately received from Washington.

Various petitions, ordinances, and resolutions have also been presented. An ordinance correcting abuses under the apprentice laws; another legitimatizing the children of persons of color who may have lived together while slaves without having been married, and a third providing that common carriers shall make no distinctions between citizens on account of race or color, were offered, all of which were referred. The last ordinance is believed to compel the railroad companies to carry negroes in sleeping cars.

The report of the Committee on Finance and Taxation reported in favor of maintaining the credit of the State inviolate.

A committee of thirteen was appointed to prepare an oath of office to be taken by every State official.

VIRGINIA.

Protest Against the Late Incendiary Speeches of Hunnicutt and his Followers—Seddon Takes the Amnesty Oath.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Intelligence from Richmond this evening states that the following protest from a number of respectable colored men of Richmond, Virginia, will be published tomorrow. After speaking of the speech made by Lewis Lindsey, one of the negro delegates elect from Richmond to the Constitutional Convention, on Friday night, in which he said, "Before my children shall want bread the streets of this city shall run knee-deep with blood," they say:—

"Feeling that if we allow such sentiments to go forth unrebuked by us the public mind will settle down in a conviction that we are all sharing in the spirit which dictates that speech, we feel bound, in justice to ourselves, and in behalf of the colored people of Richmond, to protest against Mr. Lindsey and his speech, and we do assure the citizens of this community, as well as elsewhere, that it was not sympathy with Mr. Lindsey which caused the meeting to applaud him on the above occasion, but the ludicrousness of his ideas; for his conduct is condemned by the colored people throughout the city and by even those who are in want of bread."

The Commonwealth's Attorney, in the opening of the quarterly term of the Hustings Court today, called the attention of the Grand Jury to the incendiary speeches that have lately been made by Hunnicutt and his set as palpable violations of the laws of the State, and witnesses are summoned to appear before the jury tomorrow to testify. If true bills are found, and there can be no doubt that there will be, all who have made such speeches will be put on trial, and, if found guilty, be made to suffer the penalties of the law.

James A. Seddon, who obtained his pardon a few days since, arrived in Richmond yesterday, and to-day took the amnesty oath required in the pardon. It was administered by Major Lawton, Judge Advocate of the Department of Virginia.

General Schofield will leave Richmond on Wednesday for West Point, N. Y. He will be absent probably two weeks. Judge Burnham will also leave this week for a trip North.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Seth Wilber Payne's Great Walk to San Francisco.

The second great pedestrian feat now being attempted is that of walking from New York to San Francisco in one hundred and fifty days. By way of the Central Pacific Railroad the distance is precisely three thousand three hundred miles between the two points, so that an average of twenty-two miles per day will have to be made. Mr. Seth Wilber Payne, the pedestrian, is well known to the public as an author. He walked over pretty much all of Europe some years ago, and upon his return wrote a book of all he saw, heard, and did. The object of the present trip is precisely the same as was his European tour, and his limiting himself to a certain length of time was doubtless caused purely from a desire to perform a feat of distinction. He will take copious notes on his way, which will be published in book form after his return from San Francisco.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 11.—Seth Wilber Payne, who left New York this morning to walk to San Francisco, passed through here at 1·45 o'clock this afternoon.

THE STEAM FLEET OF GREAT BRITAIN.—According to a return made to the House of Commons, the number of steam vessels registered in the United Kingdom was, on the 1st of January, 1867, 2808, and the amount of their aggregate registered tonnage 869,502 tons, their gross tonnage amounting to 1,270,240 tons.

THE WEST INDIES.

NEWS BY CABLE AND STEAMER.

MEXICO.

Admiral Tegethoff to Receive Maximilian's Body—Congress Favorable to Juarez—Preparations for the Reception of General Banks at Vera Cruz.

HAVANA, Nov. 11.—The steamer Barcelona, from Vera Cruz on the 6th inst., with City of Mexico intelligence of the 5th, has arrived. Admiral Tegethoff has at last received and delivered his credentials from the royal family of Austria, and the body of the Prince Maximilian was to have been placed in his possession on the 6th inst. The Congress is now known to be favorable to Juarez. Leon and Durango are strongly in his favor. Escobedo is at the capital on behalf of the sufferers by the late storm and inundation at Matamoras. Great preparations were making for the reception of General Banks, who is supposed to be accompanying Romero, at Vera Cruz. Congratulatory addresses have been prepared by the leading officials.

CUBA.

Another Raid on Free Masons—The Reported Cholera Cases.

HAVANA, Nov. 10, via Key West, Nov. 11.—Last week, at Puerto Principe, the police surprised and arrested the members of a Masonic lodge not in regular standing, while holding a meeting at their rooms. No cause was assigned for this summary proceeding. However, the members were set at liberty the third day after their arrest. Proceedings have been instituted by the Medical Censor against such doctors as maintain that the late sporadic cases of cholerine are likely to prove epidemic.

Cholera on the Island.

HAVANA, Nov. 11.—The United States Consul at this port has telegraphed to Washington that health bills will not be issued yet, as some cases of cholera still prevail on the island.

Mr. W. H. Heiss, the General Superintendent of the International Telegraph Company, returns on the United States steamer Don.

THE HURRICANE AT ST. THOMAS.

Additional Particulars—Terrible Suffering and Distress on the Island—Additional Details of the Marine Disasters.

ST. THOMAS, Oct. 31.—On the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M., the barometer fell below tempest, accompanied with rain and the wind from northwest. At 2 o'clock P. M. there was a lull of about twenty minutes, when a storm came on with greater force from the northeast. Not a dwelling house on the Island that has not suffered, and many houses have no roofs. The small houses of the poor classes were levelled to the ground, and there have been buried already over one hundred persons who were killed on the shore; a like number are wounded and maimed. Every few moments the harbor throws up the dead, and it is one continued string of coffins through the streets. Over five hundred persons were drowned. In some cases not a soul is living to relate a word as regards their vessel.

The steamer Wye lost fifty-three souls. The steamer Rhone, at Peter's Island, about thirty miles to windward, where she was waiting to be despatched for Southampton, out of one hundred and fifty souls twenty-one were saved. The Spanish steamer Camaguey, whose heroic captain, Aguilar, saved many lives, lost seventeen out of thirty. The American ship Charles Sprague had but the captain and one man saved. In fact, hardly a vessel but can report some of the crew missing. Men were lifted bodily from shore and carried to a watery grave. Not a wharf nor a lighter is left. Houses were carried one thousand feet in the air. The streets are six inches deep with bricks, tiles, shutters, doors. Every tree is as if it were uprooted. The English steamer Columbian had just arrived with eight thousand packages dry goods, and was sunk in less than three hours after anchorage.

Eight million dollars will not pay the loss. Merchants suffered heavily with the rain, as the tops of stores went off.

As regards the telegram from this island in your paper of the 23d, the dock has not been raised, and there is now no hope of it, as the vessels have smashed it, and four are sunk alongside.

ST. THOMAS, Nov. 1.—Up to this date three hundred and sixty persons have been buried of those who lost their lives in the late hurricane.

Vessels sunk and dismasted in the hurricane at St. Thomas, October 29, 1867. Not a vessel left in the harbor uninjured, not a dwelling that has not received damage. Loss estimated at least $8,000,000. Over five hundred lives lost. The gale lasted about four hours, from northwest to northeast. Barometer fell below tempest:—

Spanish schooners—Formalidad, sunk, only part of cargo lost; Union, sunk, and part of cargo lost; Altonie, sunk; Tres Hermanas, sunk, only part of cargo lost; Veloz, dismasted; Alsa Gracia, sunk; Mannela, sunk; Rapido, sunk, only part of cargo lost; Otilia, sunk. Spanish steamers—Camaguey, sunk; Pelayo, sunk. Spanish man-of-war Vasco Nunez de Balboa, dismasted.

Venezuelan schooners—Joven Panchita, sunk; Concepcion, sunk, part of cargo lost; Oriental, sunk, two men lost.

Dutch schooners—Juleit, sunk, part of cargo lost; Amalia, sunk. Dutch brigantines—Maria Anna, ashore; Dulze, dismasted. Dutch sloops—Trial, sunk; Nottgedacht, sunk.

Oldenburg brigs—Helias, ashore, part of cargo lost; Edward, ashore.

Prussian brigs—Treffer, dismasted; Bertha, sunk, two men lost.

Bremen brigantine—Johanna, sunk.

Norwegian ship—Veloz, ashore.

French brigantine—Brune, ashore. French steamers—Cacique, little damaged; Caravelle, badly damaged. French brigantine Bernica. French brigs Gazelle, Emma Jacmel, Veloz. French ship Governor Lormel. French sloop Sylph, several men lost, dismasted or sunk.

Danish brigantines—Ludvig Holon, sunk; Norskon, ashore; Valkyren, ashore. Danish schooners—Petrel, ashore; Dos Hermanos, dismasted; Maggie, sunk; W. E. Packet, sunk; Nanette, sunk. Danish sloops—Mary Ellen, sunk; Easte, sunk; Joseph sunk.

American schooner—Clinton, sunk and one man lost.

English steamers—Robert Todd, ashore; Derwent, ashore; Conway, ashore at Tortola; Wye, lost; Rhone, British Empire, sunk. English barques—Howard, dismasted; Agnes Lamb, dismasted. English brigantines—R. Scoles, ashore; Onesiphones, ashore; Hope, sunk; Princess Alice, sunk, has five feet water in hold; Ida Abbott, sunk; Wild Pigeon, sunk. English brig Her Majesty, ashore, dismasted. English schooners—Elizabeth, sunk; Alexander, sunk; Proctor, sunk; Ocean Gem, sunk, only part of cargo lost; Water Witch, sunk; Norman, sunk. English sloops—St. John, sunk; Nimble, sunk; Mary Tague, sunk.

Not a lighter left in the harbor. All the wharves mashed up.

This awful visitation has inflicted severe sufferings upon all the inhabitants of this island; but the poor especially are in great misery and want. Nearly every dwelling has been destroyed, and thousands are left without shelter or food. We hope the affluent in this country will contribute of their abundance to relieve their distress. Messrs. Peniston & Co., of No. 17 South street, who have vessels trading there, will receive and forward gratis any contributions of money or provisions.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Lord Wrottesley.

Science has lost a devoted supporter by the death of Lord Wrottesley, who was born in 1798 and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1823 he was called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn. He was the recipient, in 1839, of the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society, and in 1854, succeeded the Earl of Rosse, as President of the same institution. He served in several Royal Commissions, and was the author of a work entitled "Thoughts on Government and Legislation." He succeeded his father in 1841 to the peerage, and is himself succeeded in his title and estates by his son Arthur.

SECOND EDITION

The First Snow of the Season in New York.

Displays of Partisan Malice in Baltimore

The Latest European Markets.

Amusing Stampede at a Projected Prize Fight.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Market Reports of Yesterday.

LONDON, Nov. 11—Noon.—Consols, 94⅝; U. S. Five-twenties, 70 15-16; Illinois Central, 82¾; Erie, 46¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11—Noon.—Cotton opened quiet and steady. Sales are estimated at 10,000 bales; Uplands, 8 11-16d.; Orleans, 9 1-16d.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

LONDON, Nov. 11—2 P. M.—Consols, 94 7-16; Illinois Central, 82¼; other securities unchanged.

No commercial advices have yet been received from New York.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11—2 P. M.—Cotton dull; Orleans middlings are quoted at 9d.

Red Wheat has advanced to 13s. 10d.; Cheese, 54s.; Linseed Cake advanced to £11 5s.; Linseed Oil, £40 10s.; Cloverseed, 39s.; Whale Oil, £39.

LONDON, Nov. 11—3 P. M.—Consols, 94⅝.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 11.—U. S. bonds, 76¾.

ANTWERP, Nov. 11.—Petroleum, 47f. 50c. for standard white.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.

A Prize Fight That Did Not Come Off.

This morning a large crowd assembled at Fort Albany, across the Long Bridge, to witness the prize fights between R. Bolster and McLaughlin, and the colored pugilists, Sorrell and Bowie. The fight between Bolster and McLaughlin had been declared off in consequence of the illness of McLaughlin. The stakes were awarded to Bolster, who was on the ground.

Sorrell, the colored pugilist, then shied his cap into the ring, and followed it, but his adversary, Bowie, was not forthcoming, and it was stated that Bowie would not appear, having been badly trained and fearing foul play. At this juncture a cry was raised of "police," "the military are coming." A grand stampede took place, but too late to escape from the military, who formed a cordon around the fort, and, with fixed bayonets, threatened with death every one who attempted to break through the line.

The troops were Company F, of the 4th Artillery, who had been lying in the woods since daylight, under command of Captain Campbell. Major James M. Stewart, Sheriff of Alexandria county, was also present, and also a squad of the police force of Alexandria county.

A scene of great excitement ensued, the prisoners, among whom are many of our prominent citizens, making the most earnest appeals to be released, but without effect. They will probably be released in the course of the day.

The seizure was made by direction of General Schofield, who has declared that no more prize-fights will be permitted in his jurisdiction.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A large number of sporting men, white and black, belonging to Washington and other cities, left here between 3 and 6 o'clock this morning in conveyances publicly advertised, to witness two separate prize fights at Fort Albany, Virginia, which is about two miles from Washington.

The white pugilists were Bolster and McLaughlin, and the blacks were Sorrell and Bowie. The fight arranged between the latter parties excited the most interest, as it was to be the first of the kind between colored men.

The crowd at Fort Albany were first disappointed at not witnessing a contest between the two white men, as the fight was declared "off," in consequence of the illness of McLaughlin, and the stakes were accordingly awarded to Bolster, who was on the ground.

Sorrell, one of the colored pugilists, then went into the ring, but Bowie was not forthcoming. It was reported that the latter would not appear, having been badly trained, and fearing foul play. At this point the company was startled by the cries of "Police!" and "The military are coming!" And then a stampede commenced, but too late for all the spectators to escape from the military, who formed a cordon around the fort, and, with fixed bayonets and pistols, threatened death to every one who attempted to break through the lines. The number captured was about two hundred persons. The troops were Company F, of the 4th Artillery, who had been lying in the woods since daylight. The Sheriff of Alexandria county was also present with a police force from Alexandria county. It is said the seizure was made by direction of General Schofield, who has declared that no more prize-fights will be permitted within his jurisdiction.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Doings of the Democrats—Severe Storm—Colonel Belger—The Colored People Snubbed, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—Mayor Banks has sent another message to the City Councils regarding the late Chapman administration, and the Councils have passed resolutions suspending further payments on contracts for building the new city hall, all of which, amounting to nearly a million and a half of dollars, had been given to Union men. A proposition was also offered to take up the corner-stone of the said hall, recently laid, and obliterate all traces of the Chapman administration, and have it laid over again, immortalizing the present Democratic rulers and their Rebel allies. Also, another proposition to alter the name of Lake Chapman, near Druid Hill Park, to some other appellation. The chief object is to undo what has been done, and begin anew. There were some two hundred men employed in different ways on the new city hall, all of whom are thrown out of work.

The severest thunder-storm occurred here last evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, that we have had for many years. The lightning struck two churches and some other buildings. There was heavy rain and some hail.

Colonel Belger, who has been reinstated by the President to his former position in the army, resides here. He will get nearly sixteen thousand dollars of back pay.

The colored people here have appealed to the Police Commissioners to rescind their order, and to allow them to celebrate the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation on the 21st instant, but were refused, and no satisfaction was given.

Mrs. Lander played exquisitely last night, to a fashionable audience.

The First Snow.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The snow is falling here rapidly, but melts as it falls.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Nov. 11.—The snow has been falling here all night.

FROM NEW YORK.

Probably Fatal Assault in Albany—A Man and Woman Arrested on Suspicion—Examination of the Woman.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 11.—On Saturday evening a murderous assault was committed on Snipe street, in this city, upon a stranger named William H. Bennett, a resident of Schenevas, Otsego county. The victim will probably die, and the affair has caused the greatest sensation. At the time he was in company with a young woman named Martha Benedict, now under arrest. Martha was examined to-day, and acknowledged that she was on terms of intimacy with the assaulted party.

Since March last she has been living with her parents in this city, and has been keeping company with a man named Thomas Waters, formerly a clerk in the County Clerk's office, and a lover of hers. On Saturday she made an appointment with Bennett, but had previously parted with Waters. A letter found in the possession of Bennett gave a clue to the perpetrator of the deed, this letter being from Miss Benedict, requesting him to meet her. This led to her arrest, and afterwards to the arrest of Waters, who, of course, denied all knowledge of the affair, although evidence of a circumstantial nature strongly points to him as the perpetrator. The rung of a chair, fifteen inches in length, broken in two, was found where Bennett was lying, indicating clearly by the blood and hair clinging to it that it was used by the assailant. Miss Benedict was examined to-day, and in her testimony clearly points to Waters as the author of the dastardly assault, but whether jealousy was the motive is not yet known. It is stated, however, that the wounded man was also robbed of four or five hundred dollars.

THE COLE-HISCOCK HOMICIDE.

Postponement of the Case—Affidavits.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—This morning the November term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the county of Albany opened in this city, Justice Rufus W. Peckham presiding. After the usual preliminary motions, and the Justice's charge to the Grand Jury having been disposed of, District Attorney Henry Smith called up the case of George W. Cole, charged with the homicide of L. Harris Hiscock, on the 4th day of June last, at Stanwix Hall.

The notoriety attending the alleged incidents of this tragedy had awakened feelings of the deepest interest among a large class of people, not alone in this city but throughout the State, and, as a consequence, the allusion to the case this morning brought the legal profession to their feet, who vied each with the other and with a large audience outside the rails, to catch every word that fell from the lips of the prosecutor, and every sentence uttered in behalf of the prisoner.

Mr. Cole was in court, attended by his brother, Senator Cole, of California, while James T. Brady, of New York, and Judge Amasa J. Parker, who have recently been added to William J. Hadley, of Albany, as the prisoner's counsel, occupied seats within his close proximity.

In answer to the District Attorney, Mr. Hadley arose, and submitted a statement of George W. Cole, the prisoner, when it was assumed that the presence of two material witnesses, Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, wife of Yale Anderson, of Syracuse, and Mrs. E. Cuyler, wife of John L. Cuyler, of Chicago, the latter a niece of Mrs. Cole, both ladies suffering from sickness, and consequently unable to travel, were essentially necessary as witnesses in the case, and through his counsel prayed for a postponement.

The other affidavits in the case were those of Mrs. E. Cuyler, representing the nature of her sickness, together with the affidavits of her husband, John L. Cuyler, and that of her physician, William H. Hoyt.

Justice Peckham desired the District Attorney to carefully examine the matter, and state his objections, if he had any, against granting the request of the prisoner's counsel.

Upon complying the District Attorney did not make any forcible objections, nor did he vigorously apply these stated, admitting that the affidavits were in due form.

To this Justice Peckham replied that unless the statements of the affidavits were open to suspicion he would grant the request, which he ultimately did.

Upon this decision being rendered the courtroom was instantly cleared of the many eager faces that had peered from every available spot, and the prisoner was again speeded to his lonely home on Maiden lane.—*N. Y. Herald.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government bonds were firmly held. 10-40s sold at 101⅞, no change. 105¼ was bid for 7·30s; 112⅜ for 6s of 1881; 108¼ for '62 5-20s; 105 for '64 5-20s; 106¼ for '65 5-20s; and 107⅜ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101⅞.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Lehigh Valley sold at 51, no change; Reading at 47⅝@47¾, a slight decline; Minehill at 57, no change; Camden and Amboy at 125, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 50, a decline of ¼; 31 was bid for North Pennsylvania; 52½ for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 42 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 17¾ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 24 for Spruce and Pine; 60 for West Philadelphia; 10½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 26½ for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 30¼; 102 was bid for Seventh National; 70 for City; and 41 for Consolidation.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 139⅛; 11 A. M., 139; 12 M., 139⅜; 1 P. M., 139¼, an advance of ½ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money on call is easy at 6@7 per cent. In Commercial bills no change. Best sell at 7@9. Second grade at 10@12. There is some currency returning from the West, and a moderate demand from the South. The Bank statement, after an active demand for money to move the crops of the North and West, and a partial demand from the South, is much more satisfactory than was supposed could be shown at this date, when the harvest of 1867 was ready for market. With a steady decrease of legal-tenders and compound notes, it was supposed in bank circles, and outside, that the crops could not be marketed without reducing the reserve at New York to a point where a sharp bank contraction would follow, forcing many traders to go into liquidation. While the legal-tenders were being reduced, as compared with 1866 at a corresponding date, prices of commodities have shrunk so much more rapidly that the volume of money has been adequate to the wants of the commercial public at legal rates, and the crops of the West and North have been substantially marketed, leaving the banks nearly as strong as when harvesting commenced, the loss of the banks in surplus of reserve being only $3,674,366 since August 31, 1867, as against a loss of $15,420,317 in the corresponding period of 1866."

—The Chicago *Tribune* of Friday says:—

"The money market presents no features differing from those noted yesterday. Business in financial circles is quiet, though most of the discount houses report a good call for money. Legitimate borrowers experience no difficulty in obtaining all the accommodation warranted by their accounts, but speculative paper on grain, in store, meets with very little favor, and in most instances applications are met with a positive refusal. There is still a scarcity of New York funds, and sales between banks are readily made at a premium of 25 cents. The counter rates are unchanged. Depositors are allowed ¼ discount, and 1-10 premium is charged for checking. Buffalo and Oswego sight are taken at ⅛ off.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$700 5-20s '64..cp......ls..106		4 sh Penna R........	50
$3669 U S 10-40s..cp..ls..101⅞		13 sh Leh V R........	51
$2000 City 6s, New........101½		1 do......s5wn..	51
$1000 Leh N 6s'84........ 84¾		100 sh Read........s60..	47⅝
11 sh C & Am R.........125		100 do........s10..	47⅝
100 sh Del Div.......... 46		100 do...s5&int..	47⅝
6 sh Mech Bk......... 30¼		100 do............	47⅝
68 sh Minehill R...ls.. 57		600 do....ls..b30..	47⅝
120 sh Leh N stk.....ls.. 24		600 do s5&int..ls	47⅝
200 do......ls..s10.. 24		100 do...s5&int..	47·81
100 do..........s30.. 24½		700 do.......... ls..	47⅝
100 do..........s30.. 26			

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112⅝; do. 1862, 108@108¼; do., 1864, 105@105¼; do., 1865, 106¼@106⅝; do., 1865, new, 107⅜@107⅝; do., 1867, new, 107⅜@107⅝; do. 5s, 10-40s, 101⅞@102; do. 7·30s, June, 105¼@105⅝; do., July, 105¼@105⅝; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@20; do. December, 1864, 119¼@119½; do., May, 1865, 117¼@117½; do., August, 1865, 116⅜@116⅝; do., September, 1865, 115⅞@116⅛; do. October, 1865, 115¼@116. Gold, 139@139¼. Silver, 133@134½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 139¼@139½; U. S. 6s, 1881, 112¼@112⅝; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108¼@108½; do., 1864, 105¼@105½; do., 1865, 106¼@106½; do. July, 1865, 107⅜@107⅝; do. July, 1867, 107⅜@107⅝; 5s, 10-40s, 101⅞@102⅛; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 105¼@105⅝; 3d series, 105⅜@105⅝; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119; May, 1865, 117½; August, 1865, 116¼; September, 1865, 115¾; October, 1865, 115¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112½; old 5-20s, 108@108¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 105@105¼; do., 1865, 106¼@106⅝; do., July, 107⅜@107⅝; do., 1867, 107⅜@107⅝; 10-40s, 101⅞@102; 7·30s, June, 105¼@105⅝; do., July, 105¼@105⅝. Gold, 139⅛@139⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Nov. 12.—The Flour market is a shade firmer, and the demand for home consumption is rather more active, but for shipment there is very little inquiry. Sales of 700 barrels, including 100 barrels choice superfine at $8·75; 250 barrels City Mills do. at $9·12½; 100 barrels Northwestern extra family at $10·75; 200 barrels Ohio do. do., at $11·75@12; and fancy at $13@14, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $8 50@9. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The movements in the Wheat market are of a limited character, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 1100 bushels common and choice Southern and Pennsylvania red at $2·20@2 45. Rye is steady, with sales of Pennsylvania at $1·55@1·60. Corn is quiet at former rates. Sales of yellow at $1·38; and Western mixed at $1·35@1·36. Oats are in good request and scarce. Sales of 4000 bushels Southern and Pennsylvania at 65@75 cents. No transactions were reported in either Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed sells at $6·25@7·50 ℔ 64 lbs.; Timothy at $2·45@2 65, as to quality; and Flaxseed at $2·45@2·50.

Bark is wanted at $51 ℔ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 95½; Reading, 95¾; Canton Co., 42; Erie, 72; Cleveland and Toledo, 82; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97⅜; Michigan Southern, 79½; New York Central, 111⅜; Illinois Central, 125⅜; Cumberland preferred, 123; Missouri 6s, 94½; Hudson River, 125; Five-twenties, 1862, 105⅜; do. 1864, 105⅜; do. 1865, 106¼; Ten-forties, 102; Seven-thirties, 105⅝. Money 6@7 per cent. Gold, 139⅜. Sterling, 109½@109⅝.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.......NOVEMBER 12.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............43 | 11 A. M..............46 | 2 P. M.............. 44

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Geo. S. Hunt, Woodbury, Antwerp, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr S. Fisher, Davis, Commercial Point, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Tantamount, Davis, Chelsea, J. Street & Co.
Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, Providence, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr Thos. T. Tasker, Allen, Providence, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainer, Norfolk, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr P. A. Graw, Lake, Boston, U. S. Quartermaster.
Schr Wm. Donnelly, Hunter, Washington, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Mary and Frances, Royle, Richmond, R. Jones.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. barque Thomas, Rogers, 14 days from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh. Experienced heavy weather, split sails, and sprung main yard.
Brig John Welsh, Jr., Scull, 7 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr J. R. Clement, Price, from New York.
Schr Reading RR. No. 43, Powell, from Richmond.
Schr S. Fisher, Davis, from Boston.
Schr Tantamount, Davis, from Salem.
Schr W. Donnelly, Hunter, from Washington.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainer, from Washington.
Schr William John, Street, from Washington.
Schr Mary and Frances, Boyle, from Trenton.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Decatur, Young, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, hence, at Havana yesterday.
Steamship Whirlwind, Harding, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 9th inst.
Barque H. Sprague, from Cardiff for Philadelphia, was spoken 8th inst., lat. 39 40, lon. 66 09.
Barque Thomas, from Cardenas for Philadelphia, was spoken 7th inst., lat. 33, lon. 77.
Brig J. C. York, York, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Portland 11th inst.
Brig H. Virden, Collins, from New York, at Havana yesterday.
Brig G. W. Chase, hence, at Portland 11th inst.
Brig Esperanza, Riberas, hence, at Port Mahon 18th ultimo.
Brig A. M. Knight, Knight, hence, at Portland 11th instant.
Schr Boston, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 8th inst.
Schr Nightingale, Beebe, hence, at Providence 10th instant.
Schr Mary Morrison, hence, at Key West 3d inst.
Schr A. H. Edwards, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schr N. H. Skinner, from Taunton for Philadelphia, at Newport 8th inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11.—The ship Melbourne, from Archangel for Boston, has put in at Cork in a leaky condition.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—The schr Globe, Shon, owned by C. & E. J. Peters, of New York, with coal from Elizabethport for Haverhill, went ashore while entering Newburyport harbor, on the Rump Sands, on Sunday night. She is breaking up, and will be a total loss.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Arrived, steamship City of New York, Tibbets, from Liverpool.
Steamship Chicago, Cutting, from Liverpool.
Ship Emerald Isle, Evea from Liverpool.
Barque Josephine, Mitchell, from Glasgow.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Taxes—Repudiation.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

He must be a very brazen, superfluous rascal, and quite as much fool as knave, who goes brawling about—"I owe A. B. five thousand dollars, and I mean to cheat him out of every cent of it." You seldom meet one silly enough thus to expose himself. The far more usual and politic way is to "beat him on the execution"—that is, contest the justice of the creditor's claim, and, if beaten in Court, have nothing whereon the Sheriff can levy to satisfy the demand. The careless public is then left at liberty to infer—first, that the alleged debtor don't really owe; or, secondly, that he can't pay.

We have no fear that this American people will ever proclaim to the world that it has resolved not to pay its honest debts. Yet the end of non-payment may be reached by the simple device of taking off tax after tax until the residue will not suffice to support the Government and pay the accruing interest on the national debt. Then comes in the popular swindle of issuing indefinite millions of greenbacks on purpose to debauch the currency beyond recovery and compelling the public creditors to take them, or nothing, for the principal as well as interest of their demands. That will nearly finish the job.

The last Congress most improvidently, in our view, remitted and reduced taxes to the amount of not less than one hundred millions per annum, and we have consequently all but stopped paying off the principal of our debt. Let us persist in paying at least one hundred millions per annum, and we might soon fund our remaining indebtedness in a non-taxable consol at four per cent., reducing the interest by at least thirty millions per annum. A public debt steadily diminishing can hardly fail to appreciate rapidly in value. And, as most of our debt is redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after it has run five years, it is practically within control at any moment. If there were no other objection to the repudiation dodges now current, the fact that they preclude the conversion of our Five-twenties into five and four per cents. would be their sufficient condemnation.

Congress will soon reassemble, and will be met at the threshold with importunities to abolish this, that, and the other tax. The cotton tax is especially the object of malignant Rebel assault, as though it were a military contribution levied as a punishment rather than a resource. The manufacturers are striving for a repeal of the tax of five per cent. on all textile fabrics produced in power-looms. The importers want the tariff cut down; the liquor men protest that the tax on their product is exorbitant, etc. From all sides, the cry is reduce this impost, abolish that excise, and so on. If these clamors prove potent, repudiation is inevitable.

We trust, therefore, that Congress will make haste slowly, and repeal no tax without knowing precisely how the vacuum thus created will be filled. If the cotton tax can be spared, we hope it will be remitted; but those who clamor for its removal will discover that the consuming public pays a good part of it—that it does by no means fall exclusively on the cotton-grower, as they assume. As to the whisky tax, it was imposed under the influence of powerful "rings" of speculators, who had bought up most of the liquor in the country, and then prompted the imposition of so high a tax in order to fill their own pockets by selling their whisky at an enormous profit. We presume quite as much revenue would have been realized from an excise of $1, or even 50 cents per gallon, as from $2; but the monopolizing speculators would have pocketed far less. And now, if means can be devised for insuring the collection of 50 cents per gallon, we shall gladly see the impost reduced to that rate. We only insist that the revenue must not suffer by the change.

The manufacturers, like the merchants, have seen hard sledding this year. They have operated on a steadily declining market; so that the goods they have made have often sold for less than the naked cost of their production. The instances are not rare in which the fabric produced brought less than the raw material cost. Hence many concerns have stopped work; some have failed; very few have realized fair profits. But this is the fortune of war; they generally made money when prices were going up, and must be content to lose when they go down. In spite of a high tariff on imported and a heavy excise on domestic fabrics, we believe our farmers are now buying substantial cotton and woolen fabrics cheaper—that is, more yards of cloth for fewer bushels of grain—than they did ten years ago. But cotton and wool are now cheap as well as fabrics; and we presume next year's business will be better than this year's has been.

We trust Congress will abolish or reduce no tax without a moral certainty that the revenue will still suffice to meet every just demand on the treasury and continue the reduction of the national debt. If we can reduce the national expenditures, let us devote all that can, thus be saved to paying off debt, until the residue may be funded at five, if not four per cent.

Repudiation and Inflation—A Question that Must be Met.

From the N. Y. Times.

On the debt and greenback question, neither Republicans nor Democrats are privileged to throw stones. There are prominent men in both parties who advocate a breach of faith with the national creditor. If Mr. Pendleton led the way, he was followed so closely by General Butler, that the party disgrace is about equally divided. Both, too, may boast of followers. Mr. Pendleton is sustained by almost the entire Democratic party west of the Alleghenies, and General Butler has for a coadjutor no less distinguished a person than Mr. Thaddeus Stevens. The question is, therefore, removed from the range of partisanship, since neither Republican nor Democrat can decently use repudiation as a party cry.

A certain degree of difference exists between Messrs. Pendleton and Butler. The former brings forward the question as one of relief. His aim is to lighten the taxation of the country to the extent of the interest on the Government bonds, and at the same time to counteract the effects of currency contraction by a renewal of inflation. He proposes to terminate taxation on account of the debt by paying off the debt, for which purpose he would issue two thousand millions of legal-tender paper. The question of credit arises in this case only incidentally. The measure, as he presents it, advocates as features of a policy adapted to the requirements of the country, and he refers to the letter of the bonds only to show that in his judgment they present no insuperable obstacle. General Butler, on the other hand, deals with the question as one of legal construction. He holds that the country has not covenanted specifically to pay in gold, and may, therefore, pay with paper, leaving altogether out of sight the effect of his interpretation upon the volume of currency.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens does not stop at this point. He plants himself squarely on the Pendleton platform. He calls for relief from the taxation entailed by the bonds and from the contraction carried on by the Treasury under the law. And what he deems it expedient to do he insists may be done without injustice to the bondholders. He would, therefore, discharge the debt as quicky as possible, and would issue the amount of paper necessary to attain that end.

In the shape which General Butler gives to the question, it scarcely demands discussion. The fallacies of his argument and its incompatibility with national good faith have received all the notice they require; for his interpretation of the bond and the law has not necessarily any practical bearing upon the course of the Government. If the payment of the bonds were now imperative—if they had reached maturity and must be met with coin or currency—the employment of one or the other might be a matter of legitimate debate. But no obligation of this nature exists. The bonds have not matured. The Government is not called upon to pay them off. And by adhering to the present policy of Mr. McCulloch, we may hope that the whole subject will be settled prior to the maturity of the debt by the resumption of specie payments. There is no object in discussing the terms of the bonds when there is a prospect of being able to pay in paper as good as gold before they become due.

The Stevens-Pendleton plan does not admit of the same easy treatment. It is immediately dangerous, because appealing to the selfishness of that large portion of the community who chafe under the oppressiveness of taxation. By one stroke it proposes to largely reduce taxation, and so to benefit struggling industry and depressed trade. By another it seeks to revive the speculative activity of the war period—to make money plentiful—and to inaugurate an era of inflation, compared with which the inflation we now have would be as nothing.

A circumstance which imparts unpleasant significance to the latter feature of the scheme is the prevalence of a strong feeling in favor of inflation throughout the West. We have recently shown that Western opinion favors further issues of currency, and that Republican and Democrat alike sail with the current. It is true that no Republican journal of any pretension lends countenance to inflation on the monstrous scale recommended by Mr. Stevens and Mr. Pendleton. But the difference is one of degree merely. A few hundred millions more or less would make little difference if the process were begun. The error and the mischief would be substantially the same; for if the principle be admitted that relief may be had by deferring indefinitely specie payments, and meanwhile issuing paper as a means of stimulating speculation, what guarantee have we that Mr. Stevens' point will not be at last reached? To secure safety, all further inflation must be prevented at the outset. Every step in that direction will be a step towards bankruptcy.

The proper antidote to so much of the inflation plan as relates to relief from taxation, will be found in the adoption of prompt and large reforms by Congress. The present system of taxation, crude, unjust, oppressive, as it is, is an incentive to repudiation. And if this disgraceful calamity is to be averted, the party in power must use their opportunities to lighten the load of labor, and lessen the burdens which now crush commerce and render enterprise all but impossible. The statesmen must do their duty or the demagogues will prevail.

Taxation, the National Debt and the Currency.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We are more heavily taxed in this country than the people of any other country in the world. Not even those nations of Europe which have been piling up enormous national debts for centuries, through ambitious and dynastic wars, and which have to support expensive monarchical governments and privileged aristocracies, are burdened as is this young republic. The national debt of England is larger than that of any other nation; but ours is not less weighty, because the interest is much higher. But when we take into account the debts of the several States, the counties, and the cities and towns, in addition to the debt of the Federal Government, the burden is much heavier and the taxation far greater. We used to boast of our cheap Government, and point to the people of Great Britain, weighed down with taxation, by way of striking contrast. Now, however, our taxes in the aggregate are for each individual nearly if not quite as much as the people of England have to bear; and almost all this mountain of debt has been accumulated within seven years.

The question which the American people will soon ask—which, in fact, they begin to ask—is, how has it happened that such an enormous debt was contracted? Admitting the necessarily vast expenses of a war unparalleled in history, we still cannot shut our eyes to the fact that other nations have had wars of vast magnitude and of much longer duration without creating anything like such a debt. Well might Mr. Stevens say, in his remarkable letter, "we have thrown away our billions and are still throwing away millions by mismanagement." Seven years or less of radical Republican rule has piled up a debt in the aggregate of four thousand millions of dollars. Expensive as the war was, there was no necessity for creating a debt one-half or a third as large as this. History furnishes no example comparable with such ignorance, corruption, and mismanagement in national finances as the party in power has exhibited. Mr. Chase inaugurated this frightful system of finance, and Mr. McCulloch and his other friends and supporters have continued to carry it out. Not only did they create unnecessarily a stupendous debt while the war lasted, but they have kept up the burden since by reckless and extravagant legislation. They have given us the most ruinous and costly internal revenue system to support an army of partisan office-holders, and then have permitted frauds upon the Government to the amount of hundreds of millions. They have established a military despotism in the South that will cost another hundred millions at least, and in the end, probably, several hundred millions. They have given us the infamous national bank system, which robs the people directly of twenty-five to thirty millions a year, and absorbs all the profit of industry. The Freedmen's Bureau, the Pension and Bounty laws, with other numerous so-called for gratuities and grants amounting in the aggregate to a large sum of money, have added enormously to the expenses to be borne. No other nation could have stood under them so long, and the people of this country cannot bear them much longer.

If we look to history we shall see that nearly all great revolutions have been caused by unjust or oppressive taxation. Touch the pockets of the people, tax them beyond measure, call upon the laboring masses for the product of their sweat and labor to maintain an extravagant Government, and there will surely be a revolt. In arbitrary or monarchical Governments there will be insurrection or a bloody revolution; under a popular Government like ours the revolution will be effected at the ballot-box. Our own glorious Revolution was the result of unjust and oppressive taxes imposed by the imperial Government of Great Britain. The first great revolution and succeeding revolutions in France sprang mainly from like causes. So it has been in England and other countries throughout all history, and even as far back as the revolt of the ten tribes of Israel under Jeroboam, because the yoke of Rehoboam was too heavy to be borne. Can any one be so short-sighted, then, as not to see that the Americans must soon revolt at the oppressive taxation now imposed upon them? A people who make their own laws by representatives chosen every two years will not long endure extravagant and oppressive legislation. And if any moneyed oligarchy, in the shape of national banks, bondholders, or privileged capitalists, think that they have the power to control legislation, and endeavor to do so, they will find out their mistake. Should these classes selfishly push their own interests against the interests and sentiments of the people, they may come out of the contest seriously damaged. There is no desire on the part of the American people to repudiate the debt, but should the bondholders attempt to force specie payments before the weight of the debt be removed, and thereby perpetuate the debt and the burden of taxation, public sentiment may take a shape that will make their securities less valuable than they are. We warn them to beware of pushing their selfish intestes too far. The taxpayers and the laboring masses are the governing power in this country.

The first and paramount object is to establish an economical Government in place of the recklessly extravagant one we have, and to both reduce taxation and pay off the bulk of the debt while we have an abundant currency. The national bank circulation should be withdrawn, greenbacks issued in its place, and with these three hundred millions of the interest-bearing bonds be bought up and cancelled. This would save twenty-five millions a year in current money, and would give us at the same time a uniform currency. If the business of the country can bear a greater circulation without unduly inflating prices, a further issue might be made, and more of the interest-bearing debt be cancelled. At all events, we ought to have a uniform legal-tender currency instead of the miserable mixed currency now afloat. Archibald Alison, in writing upon British finance and currency, makes a suggestion that might be useful to follow. He suggests two kinds of currency—paper and the precious metals—the first, in fact, to be the money of the country, legal tenders, and the latter to be a reserve for conversion in a way similar to that which exists in the case of the Bank of England. The precious metals nowhere are a sufficient currency for business purposes. Even in England, and in all specie-paying countries and times, by far the largest amount of business is done through paper, through bank or private notes. The paper issues of the Government, properly regulated, would only take the place of these, while they would be money in fact as substantial as the Government itself. We are now in a position to establish an independent American system of finance and currency suited to our own condition, and not tying ourselves down to the errors, or what is unsuitable in the old systems, of Europe. The time has come when we should do this. It is going to be the great and absorbing question before the people and for statesmen to study.

LOOKING-GLASSES

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BEST FRENCH PLATE,

In Every Style of Frames,

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

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STEAM ENGINE PACKING.

The modern and extremely popular packing, called

MILLER'S LUBRICATIVE,

OR

SOAP-STONE PACKING,

Has already been adopted by over 20,000 Locomotive and Stationary Engines, and is beyond question the easiest applied, the most durable, the cheapest, and wears the machinery the least of any steam engine packing yet introduced. It is not liable to burn or cut, does not require oil, and there is no waste in the use, as it is made of all sizes to suit the boxes, from ¼ to 2 inches in diameter. All persons interested in the use of the steam engine are particularly requested to give this packing a trial. A liberal discount will be made to dealers.

M. C. SADLER,

NO. 639 ARCH STREET, PHILA.

Sole Agent for Pennsylvania and Delaware. See certificate below.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MOTIVE POWER AND MACHINERY, ERIE RAILWAY, New York, Sept. 29, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR:—In reply to your inquiries in relation to the comparative economy of Hemp Packing, as compared with Lubricating Packing, I will say that Hemp Packing, at an average cost of 33 cents per pound, costs us 2 2-10 mills per mile run, while the Lubricating Packing costs, at an average cost of $1 2 5 cents per pound, 1 1-10 mill per mile run. We propose to use it exclusively for all Steam Stuffing Boxes. Very truly yours,

H. G. BROOKS, Supt. M. P. & M.

P. S.—The popular

HYDRAULIC PACKING,

Adapted to cold-water pumps, and made similar to the Lubricative Packing, but of different material will be furnished promptly any size from ¼ to 2 inches, and will be found a superior article for pumps.

9 21 stuth 3m2p M. C. S.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT—Works on Staten Island. Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street (west side).

This old and well known Company, the *largest* of its kind in the *world*, and in the forty-ninth year of its existence, is prepared, with the most extensive and improved machinery, to *dye, cleanse*, and *finish*, in a manner unequalled, every variety of garment and piece goods.

Garments *cleansed* by our new French process *without* being ripped. 9 17 tuthsam

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—OFFICE, No. 194 South FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8, 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 11th inst., for the construction of the following two feet six inch sewers, viz.:—On Tasker and on Dickinson streets, from Seventh to Eighth street: on Otis street, from Coral street, one hundred and eighty-eight feet northwestward, and on Warnock street, from Poplar street to two hundred and three feet south of Girard avenue, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewers to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the Contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,

11 9 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1867.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 20, 1867. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

Persons holding Scrip Certificates can have them cashed on presentation at this Office.

11 4 5w THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—NO. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW, SECOND STORY, OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The State Tax of three (3) mills per dollar upon the assessed value of each share of National Bank Stock held by residents of this county, will be payable at this office (in accordance with an act of Assembly, approved April 13, 1867), on and after MONDAY, Nov. 11, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

RICHARD PELTZ, Receiver of Taxes.

11 6 6t No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Dark Hollow Oil and Manufacturing Company, will be held at No. 218½ WALNUT Street, Room No. 4, Second story, on THURSDAY, November 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., to take into consideration the affairs of the Company.

Philadelphia, October 31, 1867 11 1 17t*

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION

Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the

BEST QUALITIES OF COAL

at fair prices.

Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VARIETY, for sale at

HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.

Merino Underwear for Gents.
Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Infants.
Merino Underwear for Misses.
Merino Underwear for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Misses.
Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed.
All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.

All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at

HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,

3 5 tuths] No. 9 North EIGHTH Street.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL."

8 27 3rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK FOR THE TIMES!

T. ELWOOD ZELL & CO.,

NOS. 17 AND 19 SOUTH SIXTH STREET PHILADELPHIA.

Have just published

"AMONG THE INDIANS;"

OR, EIGHT YEARS IN THE FAR WEST.

With interesting Sketches of Salt Lake, the Mormons, and Montana, and a Map of Indian Localities.

BY HENRY A. BOLLER.

The long and intimate acquaintance of the author with his subject has enabled him to produce a thoroughly original and interesting work, giving a graphic and truthful description of the Home and Inner Life of the Indians, with interesting chapters on Salt Lake, and the exciting times in the first settlements of Montana, with an able review of the present Indian difficulties, their causes and remedy.

One handsome cloth 12mo. volume, 428 pages. $2·00.

Sold by all Booksellers. 10 26 stuth

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N. W. Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,

Have opened a large lot of very superior

TABLE DAMASKS,

Which they offer at $1·25 and $1·50 per yard.

These goods are from forced sales by the Importers, and will be found superior in quality and style to the same class of goods usually sold in auction.

Also, a very cheap lot of LINEN SHEETINGS, reduced from $2 to $1·25, and from $2·25 to $1·50 per yard.

Also, 40 and 45-inch PILLOW LINEN, reduced from $1 to 75 cents, and from $1·15 to 87½ cents.

Also, a lot of ALL LINEN HUCKABACK, reduced from 30 cents to 22½ cents.

No. 120 CHESNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

6 6] NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,

5 8 No. 432 VINE Street.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

CARPETINGS.

519 CHESNUT STREET. 519

FINE CARPETINGS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

WE WILL SELL OUR

AXMINSTERS,
ROYAL WILTONS,
VELVETS,
ENGLISH BBUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLYS,
SUPER INGRAINS,
VENETIANS,
BRUSSELS AND DAMASK

HALL AND STAIR CARPETS,

WITH EXTRA BORDERS,

ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,

IN SHORT,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DESIRABLE

CARPETINGS,

At Greatly Reduced Prices,

With a view to SELLING OFF OUR ENTIRE STOCK, AT OUR RETAIL WAREROOMS,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

Prior to Removal on first of January next.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

10 1 tuths2mrp NO. 519 CHESNUT ST.

832 CARPETINGS. 832

ARCH STREET.

FALL STOCK NOW OPEN

AT THE

ARCH STREET

CARPET WAREHOUSE

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

NO. 832 ARCH STREET,

9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

NOTICE.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS,

Will continue to sell their stock of

CARPETINGS

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH LOW RENT AND EXPENSES,

AND WILL OPEN DAILY NEW GOODS,

As they do not expect to move. [8 27 3mrp

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,

PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,

BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.

PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

9 10 2m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

JAMES R. WEBB,

TEA DEALER AND GROCER,

S. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.

Extra Fine Souchong, or English Breakfast Teas.
Superior Chulan Teas, very cheap.
Colong Teas of every grade.
Young Hyson Teas of finest qualities.
All fresh imported. 8 14]

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

WHITE CLOVER HONEY,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALLERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries.

11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVIS IMPORTANT!

BEAUX MEUBLES,

pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,

Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements, Garnis et Couverts de Tapis.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

EBENISTES,

CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 12me.

SPECIAL CARD.

FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

CABINET MAKERS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

MEUBEL FABRICKANT

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

AVISO.

MEUBLES FINO

EN

EXHIBICION,

In Serie de Cuartos,

COLOCADO

COMO

Salas de recibimiento

Y

CUARTOS DE CAMARA. [9 26 2m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

MODERN AND ANTIQUE!

PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,

9 21 1f NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS

TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS,
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS,
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH,
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH,
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS,
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

8 1] N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 8 15]

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE

NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE

OF

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $46, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $625.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

9 14 2m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, I. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 420 COMMERCE Street. 9 9]

COTTON AND FLAX, SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, Of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., 8 6] No. 102 JONES' Alley,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.

THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—A stated meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday at the office of the Board, Seventh, above Market street. President John M. Whitall in the chair. The House Agent reported the census of the house for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 9, 1867, as follows:—

Number of inmates in the house at 12 o'clock, 3063; same time last year, 2992; increase, 71; admitted within the last two weeks, 227; births, 17; deaths, 22; discharged, 101; eloped, 38; indentured, 1; number granted lodgings within the last two weeks, 114; number granted meals within the last two weeks, 335; male insane department, 216; female insane department, 426; to al number in insane departments, less assistants, 600; total number of males, 1385; females, 1678.

The Out-door Agent reported having collected for support cases, $1263. The Steward reported the house receipts at $23·81. The Board of Visitors reported having afforded the following relief during October:—Incidental, $80·35; medicines, $398·20; groceries, $1484·75; coal, $151·78; wood, $27·10. Total expenditures, $2144.

Number receiving out-door relief:—Americans, 599; foreigners, 891; children, 1686. Total, 3176.

Mr. Field offered the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the President of the Board be authorized to sign a withdrawal entry for alcohol from bonded warehouse, and have the seal of the Board affixed to the same.

The Board then went into an election of an apothecary for the Seventh District.

The first ballot resulted in a tie, when, on motion, the election was postponed until the next meeting.

Mr. Sewer offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That Councils be requested to appropriate for the use of this Board the income of the several trust funds authorized by law, to be disbursed by the Guardians of the Poor.

A number of communications from medical gentlemen were received, offering themselves as candidates for the position of obstetric physician, lately resigned by Dr. Penrose.

On ballot, Dr. Parry was chosen to fill the position.

The requisitions of the steward and manufacturing department were read and granted. Adjourned.

MEETING OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.—The Finance Committee, at their meeting last evening, had before them the bill making an appropriation to the Fire Department for 1868. The appropriation of $2000 to each of the steam fire engine companies was agreed to. The following named companies were stricken out of the bill, and no appropriation made for them:—The Columbia and Friendship Engine Companies; America, Diligent, Good Intent, Humane, Lincoln, Marion, Neptune, Pennsylvania, Perseverance, Phœnix, Ringgold, Robert Morris, Schuylkill, Taylor, Tivoli, United States, Warren, and Washington Hose Companies; Columbia, Fairmount, and Moyamensing Steam-forcing Hose Companies; the Lafayette, Niagara, South Penn Hose; the Empire Hook and Ladder Company; the Excelsior, of Frankford; Franklin, of Frankford; Columbia, of Germantown; Washington, of Germantown; Germantown Hose, Union Hose, and Mantua Hook and Ladder Company; the Good Intent of Roxborough; Mount Airy; Union, of Rising Sun, and Rescue Hook and Ladder Company, of Frankford; the Congress, of Chesnut Hill, and the Kingsessing Engine Companies; the Wissahickon Company.

The appropriation to the Water Department was reduced $27,000.

THE POST OFFICE CARRIERS' SERVICE.—The following will show the greatly increased amount of mail matter delivered and collected by the letter-carriers of the Philadelphia Post Office during the month of October, 1867:—

Number of mail letters delivered . . .	532,861
Number of local letters delivered . . .	259,108
Number of newspapers delivered . . .	170,829
Number of letters collected from lamp-post boxes	769,115

This exhibits an excess over the work of any previous month during the existence of the carrier system in Philadelphia to the following extent:—

Excess of mail letters delivered . . .	35,000
Excess of drop letters delivered . . .	49,000
Excess of newspapers delivered . . .	20,000
Excess of mail letters collected from lamp-post boxes	169,000

THE PHILADELPHIA WATER WORKS. — The following statement shows the operations of the Philadelphia Water Works during the month of October last:—

Works.	Galls. of Water Pumped.	Average No. of Galls. per Day.
Fairmount	744,090,232	21,002,910
Schuylkill	184,631,450	5,955,853
Delaware	49,412,700	1,335,893
24th Ward	64,755,900	2,088,900
Germantown	19,116,800	682,742
Totals	1,062,007,082	34,066,298

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—*Martha* was delightfully rendered last evening by the Richings Opera Troupe before a large and fashionable audience. Mrs. Seguin as "Nancy" and Mr. Campbell as "Plunkit" fairly divided the honors of the evening with Miss Caroline Richings. To-night Auber's romantic opera of *Crown Diamonds* will be presented, with the new dresses, and all of the vocal brilliants. This opera was honored with an immense audience on Friday night, and is now one of the most popular in the *repertoire* of the Richings Troupe. Those who heard the French company in the work will be agreeably surprised at the excellence of Miss Richings, Mrs. Seguin, and Messrs. Castle, Peakes, and Campbell in this opera. To-morrow (Wednesday) the *Doctor of Alcantara* will be presented. On Friday, *Maritana* for Mr. Campbell's benefit.

"MARIE ANTOINETTE."—Mrs. Bowers made quite a hit last night in her new play. The scenery was really grand, and the effects were unusually fine. Mrs. Bowers' playing of the part of "Marie" was admirable, and fully equal to Ristori—except in artistic finish. We were pleased to see the house crowded, an unusual thing for a "first night." *Marie Antoinette* may be pronounced a brilliant success, and we have no doubt it will have a long and profitable run at the Chesnut. The management deserve credit for the manner in which the piece has been placed upon the stage. The present dramatization is not so elaborate as that of Giacometti, but has all of the effects and startling situations, and is arranged with more rational solidity.

MR. EDWIN FORREST appears in *Damon and Pythias* this evening, at the Walnut, supported by Miss Lillie, Mr. C. Barton Hill, and all of the company favorites. To-morrow (Wednesday), *Metamora*.

"SURF," at the Arch, seems to increase in popularity. It is indeed a very pleasant comedy, and the acting of Mrs. John Drew and her company is very fine. Friday, benefit of Mrs. Drew. Saturday afternoon, in answer to universal demand, first *Surf* Matinee.

AT THE CIRCUS, Tenth and Callowhill streets, a splendid entertainment is offered to-night, embracing every species of acting customary in the "circle." Mr. William Larue continues his matchless feats of horsemanship, supported by many first-rate male and female equestrian artistes.

WE ARE pleased to announce that the celebrated Bunyan Tableaux are to remain for a few nights more at National Hall, in Market street, below Thirteenth. No one should miss this beautiful moral and instructive exhibition.

CONCERT HALL.—The success of the great Macallister and lady last night was complete. The audience appeared continually delighted, and one hundred lucky persons bore away handsome gifts. An attractive programme again this evening.

MARK HASSLER'S CONCERT yesterday afternoon was a complete triumph. About three thousand persons crowded into Concert Hall, and several hundred holding tickets were unable to obtain admission. All such persons are informed that their tickets will be received at the second concert next Monday afternoon. Mr. Hassler was astonished at the popularity of his plan among the music-loving citizens of Philadelphia. He promises to give a programme, continually increasing in attractiveness, throughout the season.

Mr. Mark Hassler has under consideration numerous requests from friends and patrons, for establishing a series of Sunday evening sacred concerts.

MRS. SIDDONS AS "LADY MACBETH."—To Miss Edgeworth Mrs. Siddons relates an incident in her career which it was worth going a long way to hear from her own lips:—"She gave us the history of her first acting of 'Lady Macbeth,' and of her resolving, in the sleep scene, to lay down the candlestick, contrary to the precedent of Mrs. Pritchard and all the traditions, before she began to wash her hands, and say, 'Out, vile spot!' Sheridan knocked violently at her door during the five minutes she had desired to have entirely to herself to compose her spirits before the play began. He burst in, and prophesied that she would ruin herself forever it she persevered in this resolution to lay down the candlestick. She persisted, however, in her determination, succeeded, was applauded, and Sheridan begged her pardon. She described well the awe she felt, and the power of the excitement given to her by the sight of Burke, Fox, Sheridan, and Sir Joshua Reynolds in the pit."—*Edinburgh Review*.

—Mr. Jefferson has been making a sensation at Chicago in his inimitable personation of "Rip Van Winkle." The critic of the Chicago *Republican* says:—"We have seen Ristori as 'Elizabeth,' Booth as 'Hamlet,' Charles Kean as 'Louis XI,' Forrest as 'Richelieu,' Lucille Western as 'Leah,' and John E. Owens as 'Solon Shingle,' yet we have never seen so perfect an absorption of the identity of the actor into the character assumed as we did last evening. Mr. Jefferson was not only excellent, but perfect; and to our mind stands to-day the greatest actor in the world."

—The Chicago *Tribune* alludes to the prominence of American lyric artists abroad. It says: —"The best concert singer in Europe, Carlotta Patti, is of American birth. The best light soprano singer in Europe, who only last Saturday made her triumphant *debut* in London, Clara Louise Kellogg, is an American. The best contralto singer in Europe, Morensi, is an American, and if they are not satisfied with her, we can send a still better one in the person of Adelaide Phillips."

—The prima donna at the Vienna opera house is Mad'lle Dustmann, who is said to be an accomplished singer and a conscientious actress, and is possessed of a useful soprano voice of remarkable purity. The great trouble with her is her excessive stoutness, which has caused the postponement of Gounod's *Romeo and Juliet* till next year, as the part of "Juliet" could not well be confided to a lady of motherly aspect and of over one hundred and eighty pounds weight.

—Vienna, which calls itself the musical capital of Europe, has not as yet a respectable opera house. A new and fine building is now going up, however, which is to be opened next year. Its exterior is said to be grand and imposing. By a singular oversight no arrangements for ventilation were made until the walls were up and the roof on. This has been remedied at considerable expense.

—*Galignani* complains that "Madame Benoiton," the "Grand Duchess," the "Biche du Bois," and "Les Petits Creves" possess such attractions for the strangers in Paris that the residents are deprived of their usual variety of amusements.

—Mr. J. S. Clarke does not seem to have been very successful in his first London appearance, as "De Boots" in *A Widow Hunt*. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, which criticizes him rather severely, admits, however, that it is hardly fair to judge him by his performance of one character.

—Count Achille Pepoli, husband of Mme. Alboni, the singer, lately died at the asylum of Dr. Blanche, to which he was removed about two years ago.

—The actor Couder, who "created" the part of "General Boum" in the *Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein*, has just died at Wiesbaden, of inflammation of the lungs.

—The "original" Japanese have begun a season at New Orleans, and will assist the residents of that fever-desolated city to recover their former gayety. They appear at the St. Charles.

Bull Against Bear—A Scene in Omaha.

A crowd of about four hundred men, women, and children repaired to the fair grounds in Omaha one afternoon to seen a fight between the grizzly bear and Mexican bull, which had been extensively advertised. The two animals were secured to the separate ends of a chain, and this was secured in the middle by a long rope to a strong stake driven firmly into the ground. At about 3 o'clock the bear was let out of his cage. The moment the bull saw bruin he made fiercely for him, knocked him down, and trampled him badly. Three or four bouts of this kind occurred, each time the bull having the advantage, until at length he thrust one of his horns into the bear's mouth. This was too much, and by a powerful effort the bear broke his chain and tried to escape, making directly to the spectators, who had formed a ring around the arena. There was immediately a terrible confusion. Women screamed, children cried, men halloed, and made the most hasty preparations to get out of the way. The hubbub added to the fright of the bear, so that he could only rear upon his hams and paw about, until his keeper, a Mexican, caught him with a lasso, and got him back into his cage. The Mexican then offered to ride the bear for a purse of fifty dollars, or he would fight the bull with a knife for one hundred dollars. Nobody seemed inclined to invest, and the exhibition closed.

A Parallel to the Howland Will Case.

A correspondent writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"Some years ago a gentleman was sued by one of his friends before the civil court in Rome on a promissory note. The defendant pleaded that the signature was a forgery. The judge desired one of the attendants to summon Toto, a well-known scribe, who earned his livelihood by writing letters for peasants and making out petitions for alms asked by some of his neighbors from the judge and other wealthy persons. Toto was desired to turn expert, and help the judge to ascertain the truth of the defendant's plea. The plaintiff had brought with him an unquestionable signature of the defendant's attached to a letter, and the case was adjourned until Toto could make his report next morning. Without any hesitation he said:—'If the court will lay the promissory note upon the letter, it will be found that the two signatures cover, point for point, the same space, and as it is impossible for any man who writes freely to make two signatures so perfectly identical, I am sure that the promissory note was not signed by the defendant, but that his signature was traced from his letter.' The Judge at once decided in favor of the defendant."

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps,

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·43	MOON RISES	5·47
SUN SETS	4·45	HIGH WATER	1·29

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
GEORGE N. ALLEN, MATTHEW BAIRD, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, Havana, Thos. Wattson & Sons.
Barque Jona Chase, Chase, Antwerp, L. Westergaard & Co.
Barque Annie Augusta, Davis, Guantanamo, G. W. Bernadou & Bro.
St'r J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Julia Weeks, Vandersilce, 1 day from Port Penn, with grain to Christian & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Westmoreland, Hammond, hence for Rio Janeiro, was spoken Sept. 21, lat. 10 N., lon. 28.
Ship Stratford, Meyer, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 26th ult.
Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans for Philadelphia, at Havana 9th inst.
Steamship Saxon, Matthews, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston 9th inst.
Barque Daniel Cornwall, Todd, hence, at Antwerp 17th ult.
Barque Mercator, Linderman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 29th ult.
Barque John Boulton, Lindsay, from Richmond, at Rio Janeiro 8th ult.
Barque Halldon, Sorby, hence, at Helvoet 25th ult.
Barque A. E. Boyd, Griffiths, from London for Philadelphia, at Deal 28th ult.
Barque Isaac R. Davis, Hand, unc., remained at Rio Janeiro 9th ult.
Brigs Hertha, Richman, and Tellus, Gregersen, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 26th ult.
Brigs Eledona, Smith, and Aurora, Jollyman, hence, at Helvoet 26th ult.
Brig B. Carver, Myers, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 8th inst.
Schr Elite, hence for Petersburg, was aground in the Appamattox 7th inst.
Schr A. G. Dearborn, hence, at Charleston 10th inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 45, Anderson, hence, at Alexandria 9th inst.
Schr Jos. Hay, Keen, hence, at Wareham 8th inst.
Schr T. W. Ware, Abdell, hence, at Richmond 8th instant.
Schr T. J. Trafton, Talpey, hence, at Boston 9th inst.
Schr H. W. McCarthy, Howell, from Lanesville for Philadelphia, at Salem 8th inst.
Schr Sarah Shelborn, Blizzard, from Wilmington, Del., at Richmond 9th inst.
Schr M. E. Smith, Grace, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wareham 7th inst.
Schr Czar, Hammond, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 7th inst.
Schrs T. Lake, Adams, and Northern Light, Irelan, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 8th inst.
Schr J. B. Van Dusen, Moore, hence, at New Bedford 8th inst.
Schrs F. Nickerson, Kelly; J. H. Moore, Nickerson; and American Eagle, Shaw, hence, at Providence 8th instant.
Schr Ellen Matthews, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wareham 9th inst.
Schrs E. Doran, Jarvis; A. S. Cannon, Cobb; L. and A. Babcock, Smith; L. H. Wainwright, Brower; A. A. Andrews, Kelly; M. Standish, Rich; Restless, Baxter; M. Reinhart, Hand; S. A. Hammond, Paine; Surprise, Beers; E. B. Emery, Young; J. McAdam, Willard; A. Garwood, Godfrey; M. Mulvey, Rogers; D. S. Mershon, Dare; Pathway, Haley; C. Hill, Cheeseman; Manantico, Claypoole; J. M. Flanagan, Shaw; M. M. Weaver, Weaver; M. Perrin, Blatchford; E. W. Pratt, Kendrick; and H. A. Rogers, Frambes, hence, at Boston 10th inst.
Steamer Sarah Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,

MERCHANT JEWELERS,

No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE NOW OPENING

VIENNA FANCY GOODS,
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
DECORATED PORCELAINS,
FLOWER STANDS,

ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,

Mounted in Bronze, Gilt, and Carved Wood,

PARIS JET JEWELRY.
[10 15 tuths3mrp

CORAL JEWELRY.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

Have Just Opened an Immense Invoice

OF

PINK CORAL JEWELRY,

TO WHICH THEY CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION. [9 18 wfm3mrp

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT PRIVATE STABLE, west side of VAUGHAN Street, below Walnut street, west of Fifteenth street, adjoining Riding School. S. KINGSTON McCAY, No. 429 WALNUT Street. 11 7 5t*

TO RENT.

TO LET,

Large Third-Story Room,

Well Lighted, with or without Power.

APPLY AT
11 6 tf NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD ST.

TO RENT—MARKET STREET.—THE five story brick Store, No. 804 Market street (third house west of Eighth street, south side), 24 feet front by 130 feet deep, will be to rent on the 1st of November. Apply to GEORGE CUTHBERT, American Hotel, opposite Independence Hall, from 9 to 11 A. M. 10 24 tf

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY, JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., REMOVED TO N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia. DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every Description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand, 2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines Etc.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14]

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW!

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [9 24 3m

WE HAVE FOR SALE

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Central Pacific Railroad Company,

AT (95) NINETY-FIVE,

And Accrued Interest in Currency.

These Bonds are payable by law, principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July.

We will take Governments in exchange, allowing the full market price.

We recommend them to investors as a first-class Security, and will give at all times the latest pamphlets and general information upon application to us.

Having a full supply of these BONDS on hand, we are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Governments,

11 5 1m NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL............$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President, *Late Cashier of the Central National Bank*

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier, 5 12] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 11 5

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, Office A. A. Q. M. and D. O. State of Georgia, ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 5, 1867.

Will be sold at Auction, on the premises, at AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, NOV. 28, 1867, the Land and Buildings known as the AUGUSTA MACHINE WORKS AND LOT, together with TWELVE CITY LOTS.

This property consists of one tract of land, which the Augusta canal runs through diagonally, bounded north by D'Antignac street, east by Jackson street, south by Adams street, and west by Campbell street—its northern and southern lines being about six hundred and ninety feet, and its eastern and western lines about three hundred and ninety-two feet, on which are situated one three-story brick building, 100 feet by 50 feet; one brick foundry, 150 feet by 52 feet; and several smaller buildings.

Eleven (11) city lots, situated on the south side of Adams street, between Campbell and Jackson streets, designated in numbers on the plan of the city of Augusta, made by William Phillips, as 17, 19, 21, 18, 20, 22, 28, 26, 24, 25, and 23.

One triangular lot of 132 feet front, on the south side of Fenwick street, between the Augusta canal and "Hight's Foundry."

The machine works, lot, and buildings will be sold together, the city lots separately.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold four (4) frame buildings, 100 feet by 41 feet, and one (1) frame building, 29 by 15 feet, situated on the grounds of the Richmond County Academy, Telfair street.

For further particulars in regard to this property, inquire at this office and that of Brevet Colonel M. L. Ehlers, corner of Green and Jackson streets, Augusta, Georgia, where the plans of the property can be seen.

Terms cash for all the property except the machine works and lot, one-half of which will be required cash, and the balance in four months.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

C. T. WATSON,
A. A. Q. M. and D. O.,
11 11 15t Bureau R., F., and A. L.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

1 12 PHILADELPHIA.

"IN THE HOURS OF OUR HAPPINESS and prosperity, let us remember the unfortunate and disabled soldiers who saved us a country and nationality."—LINCOLN.

GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT

TO ERECT THE

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM

FOR

INVALID SOLDIERS,

UNDER A SPECIAL

Charter from the State of Pennsylvania,

PASSED MARCH 6, 1867.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a National home for our disabled soldiers, to erect an asylum for those who, in their patriotism, have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness; who in the battle for the nation's life were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel des Invalides, where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; England, her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devoted to charity. Russia, Prussia, and in fact nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate soldiers. Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the country poor-house or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our lasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redeem those pledges. They have performed their part. We enjoy the result of their sacrifices. We must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose, and the Gettysburg Asylum will afford the soldiers a home, and our country will be honored by the noble institution.

THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED

By this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have already been paid towards the preservation of the battle-ground—about thirty acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's Headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the Asylum.

LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, Oct. 28, 1867.—Having labored for three years to erect a Home for our crippled veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New York Legislature, incorporating some one hundred of our best citizens as Directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen, and influence.

Very truly yours, CHARLES G. HALPINE.

(From the Postmaster-General of the United States.)

I recommend to all Postmasters that they shall aid this truly benevolent and patriotic enterprise.

A. W. RANDALL.

Being satisfied with the integrity of your enterprise, we cheerfully consent to display your diamonds at our establishment. BROWNE & SPALDING,
October 25, 1867. Nos. 568 and 570 Broadway.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Diamond Goods, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, and other precious Stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine.

HENLE BROS., Diamond Importers, No. 26 Maiden Lane, New York.

J. HERRMANN, Diamond Setter, No. 394 Broome street, New York.

In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the $300,000 worth of diamonds on public exhibition at the large Jewelry Establishment of Messrs. Browne & Spaulding, under the Metropolitan Hotel, in the city of New York. The world-renowned yacht "Henrietta" has also been purchased. The Farm of 600 acres is located in Sullivan county, N. Y., and is one of the finest stock farms in the State; has a splendid mansion, and is complete in every particular.

There will be 1,200,000 tickets issued at one dollar each, admitting the holders to both of the

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

ONE AT
IRVING HALL, NEW YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1868,
AND ONE AT
HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1868.

On which latter occasion a committee of prominent citizens will be selected to associate with the management in making the distribution, to commence on Monday, February 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Horticultural Hall.

$641,950 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS

Will be distributed among the ticket holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following SCHEDULE OF AWARDS.

No.		
1.	1 Grand Cash Award	$100,000
2.	1 Splendid Farm (600 acres)	60,000
3.	1 Yacht, the famous "Henrietta"	50,000
4.	1 Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants	30,000
5.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
6.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
7.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings	15,000
8.	1 Diamond Necklace, 28 Brilliants, Star Setting	8,000
9.	1 Diamond Necklace, 29 Brilliants	7,000
10.	1 Diamond Cross, set in Silver, (large Diamonds)	7,000
11.	1 Diamond Slide, 15 Brilliants	6,000
12.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
13.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
14.	1 Diamond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet Brooch and Earrings	5,000
15.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,000
16.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
17.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
18.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
19.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Earrings	4,000
20.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
21.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
22.	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
23.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
24.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
25.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	3,500
26.	1 Diamond Emerald Cluster Brooch	3,500
27.	1 Pearl Necklace	3,500
28.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,500
29.	1 Diamond Cross	3,000
30.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
31.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
32.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,000
33.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
34.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
35.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Studs	3,000
36.	1 Diamond Brooch (in Silver)	3,000
37.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
38.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
39.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
40.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
41.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
42.	1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
43.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
44.	1 Pearl Breastpin, Earrings and Head Ornament	2,500
45.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
46.	1 Diamond Cross	2,600
47.	1 Diamond and Emerald Ornament	2,500
48.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,000
49.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
50.	1 Diamond Cluster Stem Ring	1,500
51.	1 Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,500
52.	1 Diamond Cross	1,000
53.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Earrings	1,500
54.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
55.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	1,500
56.	1 Diamond Bracelet	1,500
57.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
58.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
59.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
60.	1 Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
61.	1 Single Stone Ring	1,500
62.	1 Single Stone Pin	1,500
63.	1 Cluster Brooch	1,500
64.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	1,500
65.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	800
66.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	800
67.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
68.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet, Earrings, and Pin	800
69.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	800
70.	1 Diamond and Ruby Three Stone Ring	800
71.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
72.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	800
73.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
74.	1 Gentleman's Gold Watch and Heavy Chain	600
75.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring, Star Setting	500
76.	1 Diamond and Garnet Cluster Ring	500
77.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	500
78.	1 Emerald Knob	500
79.	1 Pair Diamond and Ruby Earrings	500
80.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	400
81.	1 Diamond and Emerald Stem Pin	400
82.	1 Lady's Diamond Set Watch	400
83.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	350
84.	1 Gold Watch	300
85.	1 Diamond and Opal Ring	250
86.	1 Diamond and Single Stone Stud	150
87.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
88.	1 Diamond Three Stone Ring	150
89.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	150
90.	1 Pearl Scarf Pin	150
91.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	150
92.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
93.	1 Gentleman's Diamond and Amethyst Ring	150
94.	1 Diamond Cluster Pin	100
95.	1 Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Earrings	100
96.	1 Cameo Brooch	100
97.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	100
98.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	100
99.	1 Lady's Gold Watch	100
100.	1 Coral Brooch and Earrings	100
101.	1 Pair Garnet Sleeve Buttons	100
102.	1 Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin	50
103.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
104.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
105 to 1104.	One thousand copies of the Splendidly Illustrated Presentation work, entitled the "Tribute Book," at $20 each	20,000
1105 to 2104.	1000 Photograph Albums at $5 each	5,000
	Also, 120,000 Cash Presents, $1 each	120,000

Making in the aggregate 122,104 Presents, valued at..........$641,950

HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.

Orders may be sent us in registered letters or post office orders, in sums of $1 to $25, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following

CLUB RATES:—

5 Tickets to 1 address $4·50	40 Tickets to 1 addr's $35·00
10 Tickets to 1 address 9·00	50 Tickets to 1 addr's 43·50
20 Tickets to 1 address 17·50	100 Tickets to 1 addr's 85·00

Address all orders and communications to [11 4 1m
"GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,
"No. 1126 CHESNUT Street, Philada., Pa."

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
CAROLINE M. RICHINGS..........Directress
RICHINGS' OPERA COMPANY.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 12,
will be produced, for the last time this season, Auber's Charming Opera of
CROWN DIAMONDS.
Count de Campo Mayor..........Mr. H. C. PEAKS
Don Henriqu de Sandoval..........Mr. WM. CASTLE
Don Sebastian d'Aveyre..........Mr. P. BARNARD
Rebolledo..........Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL
La Catarina..........Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS
Diana..........Mrs. E. SEGUIN
TO-MORROW EVENING (Wednesday), the DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, BENEFIT OF MR. S. C. CAMPBELL, MARITANA.
In rehearsal and shortly to be produced, the LILY OF KILLARNEY.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.
"SURF," A HIT—SECOND WEEK.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
"SURF,"
in which Mrs. JOHN DREW and all the Company appear.
ACT I.—The Incoming Tide. ACT II.—Undertow. Surf Bathing. ACT III.—Deep Water. ACT IV.—Ashore. Grand Hop.
Friday—Benefit of Mrs. JOHN DREW.
Saturday—First SURF MATINEE.
Admission, 50 cents. No reserved seats.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. N. E. cor. NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at 7¾.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF MR. EDWIN FORREST.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 12, DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
Damon..........Mr. EDWIN FORREST
Calanthe..........Miss Lillie
Pythias..........Mr. Barton Hill
Wednesday—EDWIN FORREST as METAMORA.
Thursday—THE GLADIATOR.
Chairs secured six days in advance.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE GIFTED AMERICAN ARTISTE,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
who will appear for the second time in a NEW PLAY,
written expressly for her, entitled
MARIE ANTOINETTE.
Marie Antoinette..........Mrs. D. P. BOWERS

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

PHILADELPHIA CIRCUS
Corner TENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets,
NOW OPEN FOR THE WINTER SEASON,
UNDER A NEW MANAGEMENT.
This building has been entirely
RENOVATED, ALTERED, AND IMPROVED
WITH NEW MODES OF INGRESS AND EGRESS, BOTH ON TENTH STREET AND ON CALLOWHILL STREET.
A SPLENDID STUD OF HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES.
A COMPANY UNEXCELLED IN THE UNITED STATES.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle..........50 cents
Children under 12 years of age..........25 cents
Family Circle (entrance on Callowhill street)..25 cents
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at a quarter of 8 o'clock. Matinees commence at half-past 2 o'clock. Doors open one hour previous. [10 30 1m

NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH street, below Arch.
GREAT SUCCESS OF TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTRELS.
L. V. TUNISON & CO., Proprietors.
Last week of
MR. FRANK BROWER,
the unrivalled Ethiopian Comedian, with
EPH. HORN AND FRANK MORAN,
AND THE LARGEST AND MOST TALENTED COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
Seats can be secured in advance without extra charge.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8.
On Monday, the 11th, appearance of
MR. JAMES W. BUDWORTH,
the great Dutch Comedian.
In preparation,
"THE PROGRESS OF THE NATION,"
at a cost of $5000. 11 9

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19 3m

MONDAY AFTERNOON CONCERTS,
BY HASSLER'S GRAND ORCHESTRA,
AT CONCERT HALL,
EVERY MONDAY AFTERNOON,
SEASON 1867-68,
from half-past 3 till 5 o'clock.
MARK HASSLER..........Directing Manager
Single Admission Ticket..........FIFTY CENTS
A Package (of four tickets)..........One Dollar
A "Coupon" or Family Ticket..........Five Dollars
This ticket contains Thirty Coupon Admissions, detachable at pleasure, for any Concert through the season. For sale at the principal music stores; Concert Hall, and Orchestral Office, No. 214 South Eighth street. 11 12

CONCERT HALL.—TWELVE NIGHTS IN Wonder World, commencing MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11.
Prof. and M'me MACALLISTER, the Great Illusionists of the Age, will present each evening a choice selection of their ILLUSIONS, WONDERS, and MIRACLES, embracing Science, Mirth, and Mystery.
100 (ONE HUNDRED) 100
Elegant and Costly PRESENTS will be given away every night.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
GIFT MATINEE, SATURDAY, Nov. 16, on which occasion every child will receive a Present.
Admission, 25 cents to all parts of the house.
11 6 10t HARRY WESTON, Business Agent.

NATIONAL HALL.—MARKET STREET, above TWELFTH.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT at 7¾. Only three days more, closing positively WEDNESDAY NIGHT, November 13. Matinee WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The splendid moving mirror of the
BUNYAN TABLEAUX.
Scenes 30 feet in width. The finest and largest MOVING MIRROR IN THE WORLD.
From Union Hall, New York city, illustrating
BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.
Admission, 25 cents. Five tickets for $1·50. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.
11 11 3t] ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Proprietor.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—
GRAND MATINEE
By CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA of 40 Performers,
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON
At half-past 3 o'clock.
Vocalist, Mad. HENRIETTA BEHRENS.
SINGLE ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Package of four Tickets for $1.
To be had at Boner & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the door. 10 26 1m

CARD.—MR. HASSLER BEGS LEAVE TO announce that owing to the immensely large attendance on his opening Matinee Concert, yesterday afternoon, at CONCERT HALL, and the consequent impossibility of accommodating his patrons, many of whom had to leave without obtaining entrance, therefore all tickets issued for that date (Monday, Nov. 11), and not used, will be good for the next Concert (Monday, the 18th). 11

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA. — PUBLIC REhearsals at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, every SATURDAY, at 11½ A. M. Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, or at R. WILLIG'S Music Store, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street. 10 9 3m

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL—REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,

8 12 10p PHILADELPHIA.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD ST. STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1867.

Practical Questions for Congress.

The reconstruction question may, for the time, be considered as settled. The present law will not be altered, at least until the action of the Southern people under it shall have shown some modification to be necessary. During the progress of the experiment, therefore, Congress may profitably devote its whole attention to those practical questions of taxation, revenue, and the currency, which come home so closely to the pockets of the people. That our laws upon these subjects are crude and unsatisfactory is acknowledged on all hands. The taxes are too high, are unequally imposed, and are not properly collected. From some branches of the revenue which ought to yield the largest returns, a mere pittance only is received. This is partly the fault of the law, and partly that of its administration; but, from whatever cause, it is very distasteful to the people. The tariff, too, needs revision, and should be adjusted to the rate of internal taxation. Many of our branches of manufacturing industry are depressed, not merely from the want of protection against, but from a positive discrimination in favor of, the foreign producer. A fundamental provision in the tariff should be that all foreign goods whatever shall, in the first instance, pay an impost duty equal in amount to the internal tax levied upon the same articles of home production; and then such additional duty might be imposed as the circumstances of the case should seem to justify.

Some definite financial policy should be settled upon and carried out. If it is determined to hasten on to specie payments as soon as possible, then the different varieties of Government indebtedness should be funded into a long loan at low rates of interest, and the rate of taxation should be materially reduced. If a long period of suspension is contemplated, then the surplus revenues should at once be applied to the purchase and cancellation of the interest-bearing debt. There is no sense in the Treasury's carrying such enormous balances, while at the same time we are paying seven and three-tenths per cent. interest on so much of our public debt. The official statement of Secretary McCulloch for November 1st shows the enormous amount of one hundred and thirty-three millions of dollars in the Treasury, of which one hundred and eleven millions are in *gold*. One hundred millions of gold would, at the present rates, buy up about one hundred and thirty millions of seven and three-tenths notes, on which the interest is nearly nine and a half millions per year. Unless specie payments are to be resumed at an early day, it is folly for the Government to be accumulating such a hoard of gold. It makes it scarce in the market, and keeps up the price. Either reduce the taxes so as to raise a revenue just sufficient to meet the current expenses of the Government, or apply the surplus to the purchase of the interest-bearing debt.

The national banking system needs perfecting. Experience has pointed out some of its defects. These should be remedied, and, so far as the clamors against the system have a foundation in justice, the proper modifications should be made. As a system, we believe it to be by far the best that this country has ever had; and, in its essential features, it is doubtless destined to permanence. Hence it should be perfected and popularized as far as possible. The limit set to the organization of banks under it is, in our opinion, unwise. The South and the West need more currency, and the system should be expanded to meet the wants of all parts of the country.

If Congress will at once take up these great questions and treat them in a broad and statesmanlike manner, it will do much to reassure the public mind and to win back the confidence of the people.

Gen. Grant and the Republican Party.

It seems to us that a great deal of the discussion concerning General Grant's political status is irrelevant. We think nobody has occasion to doubt that he endorses those positive *acts* of the Republican party which constitute its policy of reconstruction. Beyond those measures the party itself has taken no authoritative position, and there is a wide margin for difference of opinion. Some members of the party favor the impeachment of the President, but the party, as a party, has never committed itself to that measure. Some members of the party have advocated a general law regulating the elective franchise in the States; but the party in Congress refused to pass such a law. The party, in some of the States, has made the issue of negro suffrage a local issue for their respective States; the party in others of the States has refused to make this an issue. So of other questions that have been raised. Upon all of these no man is authorized to say what *is* the position of the Republican party, because the party has taken no position. They are open questions. The party is no more committed to Mr. Sumner's bill for securing impartial suffrage in the States than it is to Mr. Butler's proposition to pay the bonds in greenbacks. It is no more committed to Wendell Phillips' idea of suspending the President during his trial on impeachment than it is to Horace Greeley's notions on the liquor question.

On the question of reconstruction, which is the vital and fundamental issue of the hour, the party *has* taken its position, definitely and authoritatively; and, as we have before said, we have no doubt whatever that General Grant endorses that position. He supports the Congressional plan of reconstruction. More than this it is not proper or fair at present to ask. When the Republican Nominating Convention shall assemble, it will doubtless lay down the platform of principles upon which the party proposes to conduct the campaign of 1868. If General Grant shall be the nominee, he will, of course, place himself squarely upon that platform. What that platform will be it is impossible as yet fully to predict. Doubtless it will hold to the essential and vital idea of equality in civil and political rights between all the citizens of the Rebel communities, except so far as limitation for crime is concerned.

But it is not at all impossible that the practical workings of the present plan of reconstruction may point out some modifications that ought to be made. Should those who have secured the controlling influence in the Constitutional Conventions which are now in session, or about to assemble, in the Southern districts, use their power in an unfair or oppressive manner, Congress will doubtless interfere to secure essential justice, even at the expense of extensive modifications of the present law.

There are other issues which may become of sufficient importance between now and the assembling of the Convention to demand an authoritative statement by the party. If so, such a statement will be made. But until the party, through its appropriate organ, shall have finally settled its definite platform of principles for the campaign of 1868, it is not incumbent upon its possible candidates to go further than a hearty endorsement of the present national position of the party, as taken in the reconstruction policy of Congress. That we accept as authoritative.

In our own opinion, it would have been far better for the Republican party had its leaders generally confined themselves strictly to the elucidation and defense of this one great and vital position, and left all outside questions for settlement hereafter. Let reconstruction be once achieved according to the principles of the Republican party, and these other questions will settle themselves in harmony therewith. Impartial suffrage at the South, where it is not merely a matter of justice, but a vital requisite of republican government, and a controlling element in political dynamics, will soon secure its adoption at the North, where it is rather a question of abstract right than one of practical importance. When once the key-point of the enemy's position is carried, his outworks will be abandoned without a contest.

It is in view of such considerations as these that we think much of the discussion in relation to General Grant's opinions is premature and irrelevant. If he becomes the candidate of the Republican party, we assume that he will accept the platform of principles laid down by the party, and will fight it through "on that line" to a triumphant issue.

The Development of Our Resources—The Various Lines to the Pacific.

The sponsors of the various railroads now in process of erection to the Pacific coast have been unfortunate in their choice of names. Instead of each route having an expressive title, so that all could understand at once to which reference is made, they are all called the "Union Pacific Railroad," and the addition of "Eastern Division," "Kansas Branch," and the like, tends to confuse the general reader. In order to appreciate the exact position of the various roads, it is necessary to impress on the reader the fact that there are two starting points on this side of the plains, and that the two roads converge until they meet the Central Pacific at or near Fort Halleck, which is about one hundred miles this side of Salt Lake City. One of the roads—the "Union Pacific"—starts from Omaha, and runs in a nearly direct line across the plains to the Great Salt Lake. Of this road, 517 miles have been completed. This road runs through the level country in the south of Nebraska. The other route, which starts from the east, commences at Kansas City, and is known as the "Kansas branch." It runs through an extremely fertile country, and will undoubtedly have an immense way freightage. It unites with the northern route at Fort Halleck, and they run on one road until they join the Central Pacific, which starts from California, and is steadily progressing eastward.

This is the immediate object of the Kansas branch, but its ultimate aim is to continue its main route through Colorado and Arizona until it reaches the Pacific at San Diego, where by a route along the coast it will be connected with San Francisco. This road is completed about three hundred miles. Having thus spoken of the lines which run towards the West, we will look at the Central Pacific, which starts towards the East. Of this road less than one hundred and fifty miles are completed, but it has the advantage of knowing that the hardest portion of its task is ended. It has succeeded in piercing the mountains, and has now a straight and level road from six hundred and fifty miles to Great Salt lake. While the Eastern branches have been doing their easiest work, the Western company have been overcoming their most difficult. So that each will probably by the year 1870 have completed its share in the great undertaking of the century.

The minds of our people can hardly form a conception of the magnitude of the great task, except by comparison. When the Reading Road, with its 100 miles, was undertaken, it was considered a tremendous affair; when the Central Pennsylvania, with its 400 miles, was projected, capitalists hesitated to go into a movement which involved such expense. But here we have a road, or rather two roads, each of which is over 2000 miles in length. The tunnels and grading of the road are in like magnitude to its length. The Central Pacific has succeeded in crossing the Sierra Madre, and has tunnelled in it for months. This tunnel is 1658 feet long, while all of its tunnellings have amounted to the enormous distance of 6252 feet of underground travel, or over a mile and a quarter in which the traveller does not see the light of day. Of course, the immense labor expended in such an undertaking cannot be justly compared, so far as length of rail is concerned, with any road which has its building on a level plain. The report of its operation gives some curious data. At the summit of the Sierra Nevada the railroad is 7000 feet above the level of the sea, the rise being steady from the base to the top. The highest grade is 116 feet to the mile, of which there will be but three-and-a-half miles on the road, the average grade for the mountain division being seventy-five feet to the mile. The bulk of the heavy grades are 105 feet to the mile, with numerous level intervals. Only thirty per cent. of the distance is occupied by curves, none of which have a radius of less than 573 feet.

These figures convey but an imperfect idea of the enterprise. By comparing it with other roads we can only estimate the result. Thus the grade may seem large and dangerous, but in reality it is the reverse. The ascent is gradual when compared with some of our old-established lines. Thus, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has two stretches of road, making together 17 miles, of 116 feet grade, with curves of 400 feet radius, and the Virginia Central has for years worked, with the unaided locomotives, grades of 295 feet to the mile, and curves whose radii were 300 feet.

Thus it would seem that each company is working with zeal towards the completion of the common end. By the toil of men, the ingenuity of the brain, and the improved mechanism of the most recent scientific discoveries, the obstacles which of old were esteemed insurmountable have gradually given way before the irresistible determination of a great people. In the days of Alexander the idea of erecting a monument to his fame out of a mountain, with a city on one side and a river on the other, was deemed the height of arrogance. But what a monument are we erecting to the enterprise and public spirit of our country when we build cities along a road for thousands of miles, pierce not one mountain but the great chains of mountains, and span rivers as though they were the streams over which a man can leap; and when from ocean to ocean shall extend one unbroken line of iron rails, over which the passenger can go without leaving his car, we will have achieved a triumph to which all the other undertakings of men can bear no comparison. Yet the day is near when this herculean enterprise will be completed.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Governor's Council.

Only one Democrat is chosen to Governor Bullock's Council for next year, and he, Peter Harvey, of the old Webster-Whig school. Mr. Welch, chosen in the Third District over Mr. Rice, the present Councillor, is just as good a Republican as a P. L. L. can be, and in no sense an "Adams and Liberty" Democrat. He is the head of the University Printing House of Welch, Bigelow & Co., at Cambridge, and positively refused to run against Mr. Rice; but his declination was ignored, and he was voted in. The new Council is, therefore, made up as follows:—I. John S. Brayton, of Fall River (Republican.) II. Charles Endicott, of Canton (Republican.) III. A. K. P. Welch, of Cambridge (Democrat.) IV. Peter Harvey, of Boston (Democrat.) V. Rowland G. Usher, of Lynn (Republican.) VI. Thomas Talbot, of Billerica (Republican.) VII. Charles Adams, Jr., of North Brookfield (Republican.) VIII. Horace G. Knight, of Eastnampton (Republican.)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Nomination of Judge Chase in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 6.—The heads of the various Union Leagues met this evening in Liberty Hall, and took into consideration the question as to the Republican candidate for the next Presidency. When the vote was put by the President of the State Council as to whether Judge Chase or General Grant would be their choice, the unanimous vote was for Judge Chase. The question has assumed importance with the Republicans of this city to such an extent that already a large hall, known as the "Chase Hall and Reading-room," has been fitted up, and was appropriately dedicated.

IOWA.

How They Work Out on the Prairies.

The Dubuque *Times*, in a review of the late Waterloo campaign, has the following:—

"In the West we do those things different, and we can point our Eastern brethren to Iowa as a bright example, and one that will do them good to copy after. Here, instead of running behind, we gave a larger majority for Colonel Merrill, the Republican candidate for Governor, than was ever before given to any man for that office. Large meetings and stirring addresses are all very well in their place; but one quiet, persevering man, working prudently among his neighbors, will accomplish more towards fixing the minds of men than would one-half of the popular speakers of the nation. The fact is, it is not among the noisy demonstrations of public gatherings and set speeches that men's minds are most susceptible to the force of reason; but, on the contrary, most persons are either drawn to such places by previously formed opinions, or go with prejudices which ward off the effect of any truth they may hear. One trouble with the Republicans, as already suggested, is that they have depended too much upon demonstration and oratory, and too little upon work.

OHIO.

The Ohio Senatorship.

The race between Vallandigham and Judge Thurman for Ben. Wade's seat becomes quite exciting. Both claim to be ahead, but we must wait a long time for the decision.

—The London *Globe* says a man named Charlier thinks the notion that horses need shoes entirely wrong. He himself does not cut a horse's hoof. He merely pootects it against violent blows and accidents, and against the wear and tear of the Paris pavement, by inclosing it in a thin circle of iron, which wards it from danger without compressing it. In this way the horse stands upon a healthy member instead of upon one which is being constantly wounded by the iron and knife of the smith. Besides the economy of this reform, it is expected to make hoof diseases infrequent.

—The London *Mining Journal* says Mr. J. Livesy has invented a new method of treating cast-iron in the solid state for the removal of such impurities as can be volatilized at a temperature below the melting point of the metal. The metal is placed in a suitable chamber, to be heated to the required degree. The iron is isolated from contact with the fuel and its resultant gases, by placing it in a close chamber, and letting the heat circulate in flues outside its walls, as is done in cementing. When the iron has been raised to a red heat, a current of pure air heated in its passage to the chamber is admitted beneath, and allowed to escape above, so that a current is continuously passing through and among the mass of iron.

CHANGE OF HOUR FOR WILMINGTON.—On and after Wednesday, November 13, the Steamer S. M. FELTON will leave CHESNUT Street Wharf for Chester, Hook, and Wilmington at 2 o'clock. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents; Wilmington, 15 cents. 11

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.]

THE TWO STANDARDS.—LIBERTY'S standard sheet, the star-spangled banner, and America's standard perfume, Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." Wherever the one floats in the air, so does the other.—*New Haven Palladium.* 11

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.—THE LADY visitors of the Children's Hospital, who are entitled to great praise for their devoted zeal, desire to make an earnest appeal to the liberality of the merchants of our city. The increased expenditure consequent upon the removal to a larger building has for the present exhausted the treasury, and as winter approaches, supplies of every kind are much needed. Our citizens ought to take a pride in this institution, the only one of the kind in America, and it is to be desired now that it is in an accessible locality, that every one should see it for himself. As yet little has been given, because little has been asked. Public appeals have rarely been made, and therefore its wants have not been generally known. Sheeting, counterpanes, towelling, etc., are most needed at present while donations either in money, provisions, or groceries, will be most acceptable, and may be sent to the Hospital Building, on TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Walnut. 11 12 2t

THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, at HORTICULTURAL HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 14. Exercises to commence at 7:30 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., of New York (late of Dublin); Rev. EDWARD L. CLARK, of New Haven; Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, and others. Tickets may be had gratuitously at the American Tract Society's Store, No. 1216 CHESNUT Street, after 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, 13th inst. 11 12 2t

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11, 1867.

The Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that the State tax on their shares, now payable according to the recent advertisement of the Receiver of Taxes, has been assumed and will be paid by the Bank. B. B. COMEGYS,
11 11 6t Cashier.

DR. J. M. HOLE, OF OHIO, PRESIdent of the National Medical Association of the United States of America, treats specially Consumption, Bronchitis, and other diseases of the Lungs, also Female Diseases generally and Seminal Weakness, with entirely new remedies, with great success. Persons suffering with those diseases should not fail to call at his office, No. 933 ARCH Street, Philadelphia. Charges moderate. 10 24 1m4p*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—EPILEPSY or Falling Sickness—As preventives from a recurrence or in establishing a permanent cure of these periodical fits, whether arising from a plethoric or enfeebled constitution, Holloway's Pills have been eminently successful in every instance. They not only purify but equalize the circulation of the vital fluids, stimulate the torpid action of the functions, and invigorate the system. For apoplexy and rush of blood to the brain, they are the only antidote. Sold by all Druggists. 11 12tuths3t

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."

LONDON HAIR COLOR. NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR. A
LONDON HAIR COLOR. DYE.
LONDON HAIR COLOR. NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR. A
LONDON HAIR COLOR. DYE.

LONDON HAIR COLOR
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LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,

The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing combined.

NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
OR
OR
OR
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.

Only 75 cents a bottle; half a dozen, $4.
Sold at DR. SWAYNE'S,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. 3 2 tuth5

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS Triumphant, having been awarded the First Grand Gold Medal for American Pianos in all three styles exhibited, this MEDAL being distinctly classified first in orderof merit by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury.

FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROS.,
8 20 tuthsatf NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

We make the exchange to-day (November 7), and pay a difference as follows:— [11 6 1304p

On $1000 of Five-Twenties, of 1862		$159 75
"	" 1864	131 00
"	" 1865	139 25
"	" 1865 and 1867, July	154 50
"	Ten-Forties	89 75
"	1881s	107 25
"	June Seven-Thirties	161 25
"	July "	155 25

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES

CHOICE
ALMERIA GRAPES,
Fifty Cents Per Pound.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
10 22 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

1897. CHRISTMAS. 1867.

BENNETT'S,
No. 20 North EIGHTH Street,
(WEST SIDE, "ABOVE" MARKET ST.),
FANCY BAZAR,
AN EMPORIUM OF
NOVELTY,
PLEASURE, and
11 12 wfmstrp] FASHION.

$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR A Memorandum Book with blue cover and my full address upon it (lost or mislaid), together with some letters and memorandums.
WILLIAM HART CARR,
11 9 3t* No. 400 Walnut street.

THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY are now getting ready their splendid combination FAMILY MACHINES, for Christmas Presents. Nothing could be more appropriate for a gift to a Lady friend than one of these magnificent Machines. Beauty and utility combined, it would prove a constant, daily souvenir of the giver.

For sale at S. W. Corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 11 2 3frp

THE GREAT SAFE TESTS.

Lillie's Chilled-Iron Safes Master of the Situation.

Impenetrable to the Elements of Fire or the Burglar's Implements.

Neither five hours of the most intense heat in a fiery furnace, nor six hours of the most scientific drilling yet known in this country, nor the thorough use of the best steel wedges; and the sledge for a long time could avail against it. The two Safes which stood the above tests are now on exhibition in my store No. 639 Arch street. Also, the Evans & Watson Safe, with the Boston Steam Patent, burned in the same furnace, with its back broken and burst, its sides caved in and twisted, much of the wood badly scorched inside; indeed, to every appearance, on its last legs, only requiring a little longer time to have finished it entirely; and I simply ask any and all candid and intelligent men, having any interest in a Fire-Proof or a Burglar-Proof Safe, to call and examine these three Safes for themselves, and form their own opinion as to their respective merits.

A full report will be made, as early as practicable, of the above Safe Tests, and signed by both citizens and operators.

M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 639 ARCH Street.

P. S.—I notice in a Sunday newspaper Evans & Watson's charges and statements, and their self constituted committee's report, all of which will be properly answered in due time, and in their order. But I say now, here and everywhere, that every base and slanderous allegation made the 6th ult. against Mr. Lillie or myself is absolutely untrue, and that neither Mr. Lillie nor myself require any such subterfuges to sustain the merits of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes.

11 11 3t M. C. SADLER, Agent.

GREAT SALE!

BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
And Every Description of
DRY GOODS.
MUST BE CLOSED OUT

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Invite the attention of Ladies to their IMMENSE STOCK OF
Silks, Shawls, Cloths, and Dress Goods,
Which will be offered at SUCH PRICES as will INSURE RAPID SALES.
STORE OPEN and READY FOR BUSINESS at EIGHT O'CLOCK A. M. 11 11 6t4p

SILK VELVETS,
GROS GRAINS,
TAFFETAS, ETC.

W. S. STEWART & CO.,
No. 305 MARKET STREET,
Invite the attention of the Trade to their Stock of LYONS AND GERMAN VELVETS, from 24 to 48 inches.
GROS GRAINS, TAFFETAS,
[11 11 3t4p*
GROS DU RHINES, ETC.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Would invite the attention of Ladies to their stock of
Cloths for Sacques and Circulars.
REAL VELVET CLOTHS, FINEST QUALITY.

Beautiful shades of	PURPLES
Beautiful shades of	BROWNS
Beautiful shades of	BLACKS
Beautiful shades of	WHITES

CHINCHILLA AND FROSTED BEAVER CLOTHS, ETC. 11 4p

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
NO. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
Are now opening an elegant assortment of
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S MILLINERY,
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
For Boys, Girls, Infants, and Misses, in the latest styles. [10 24 thstu1214p

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—JOSIAH NEELY has this day been admitted to become a partner in our firm.
LIPPINCOTT, SONS & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 340 MARKET Street.
Philadelphia, Nov. 11, 1867. 11 13 4t

GREAT TRIAL OF SAFES.

TRIUMPH! TRIUMPH! TRIUMPH!

TWO VICTORIES

FOR THE STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFE.

EVANS & WATSON'S SAFE,

WITH

Sanborn's Patent Steam Improvement.

The Only Really Fire-Proof Safe.

Messrs. Lillie and Sadler Refuse to Submit the Trial to the Control of a Disinterested Committee.

THEY ADMIT TAMPERING WITH EVANS & WATSON'S STEAM SAFE.

THEIR PROCEEDINGS DENOUNCED AS UNFAIR, AND THEIR TRIAL OF NO ACCOUNT.

EVANS & WATSON MAKE A SEPARATE TRIAL, FAIR AND OPEN TO ALL,

LILLIE'S SAFE CRACKED OPEN IN FORTY-FIVE MINUTES.

CONTENTS OF THE LILLIE SAFE TOTALLY DESTROYED IN LESS THAN FOUR HOURS.

CONTENTS OF THE STEAM SAFE PERFECTLY PRESERVED.

Read the following Report of the Committee appointed to superintend the burning of the Safes:—

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The undersigned having consented to act on the Committee to be appointed to witness and report upon the Fire Proof Test of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe and the Evans & Watson Safe, with Sanborn's Patent Steam Improvement as per the challenge of M. C. Sadler, agent of Lillie's Safes in Philadelphia, met on the vacant lot at Twenty-first and Arch streets, on the morning of the 23d ultimo—the day designated in said challenge for said test—at 9 o'clock A. M., and there found Messrs. Evans & Watson, with two of their Safes of the size and make in said challenge mentioned, and with several piles of wood, ready and fully prepared for the test, and after waiting until nearly 9 o'clock, and the challenging party failing to appear or to send a Safe to be tested, the Committee retired.

The said committee again repaired to the ground (Twenty-first and Arch streets) on the morning of the 6th inst., and there found said Sadler and Mr. Lillie, with one of Lillie's Safes, 35 inches in width, with 8-inch wall—said to have been made for the express purpose of said test—and one of Evans & Watson's, 31½ inches in width, with 6-inch walls—sold by said Evans & Watson to a stranger about two weeks ago—and directed a furnace to be built to burn said Safes; and they also found there the said Evans & Watson, with one of their own Safes, such as they make for sale to any person wishing to purchase, and one of Lillie's, bought at Mr. Sadler's store on the 4th inst., by a party who retained possession of it from the time of purchase to the time of delivering the same on the ground—said Safes being as nearly equal in size and thickness of walls as the respective makers usually make them, ready for any test, or manner of test, which a committee, minutely chosen, might agree upon.

The committee making this report appointed by the said Evans & Watson, severally waited upon the said Sadler, and informed him that they were ready to confer with any committee then appointed by him, or which he might appoint, to conduct the test in accordance with the terms of his challenge. His reply to each of said committee was that he had no committee, and that he would not submit to the interference of any committee as to how he should burn his safes, or place them in position for burning. Mr. Lillie was then appealed to by one of this committee to submit the test to the judgment of a committee, to be jointly appointed, when he answered that "we," meaning himself and the agent of Sadler, "will try this thing in our own way." And when interrogated as to whether he thought the public would be satisfied with such a test as he was preparing for, replied that he did not care for the public.

Failing to effect any arrangement for a test which the judgment of any committee might pass upon, the undersigned reported to the said Evans & Watson that the said Sadler and Lillie, notwithstanding said challenge for a fair test of the fire-proof qualities of their respective Safes, declined to submit to any such test. It was claimed that the Lillie Safe brought by Mr. Sadler to the grounds for burning had been made for the express purpose, and that the Evans & Watson safe had been foully dealt with. Mr. Lillie and Mr. Sadler admitted that they bored holes in the bottom. And the proposition was made by one of Mr. Sadler's friends to form a joint committee to go to the respective stores of said Sadler and Evans & Watson, and select a Safe from each, to be burned under direction of said committee.

Evans & Watson agreed to said proposition, but Mr. Sadler positively declined it, and in this the duties of their appointment ended. But, as Messrs. Evans & Watson had anticipated a non-willingness on the part of Mr. Sadler to submit to the terms which he himself proposed for a fair test, and so that the public, which had gathered to witness the trial, should not be disappointed, they determined to test, in an open manner, the fire proof qualities of the Safes, of equal sizes, brought on the grounds as above mentioned, and requested the undersigned to act as a committee to superintend the burning thereof, and to report the condition of each Safe after burning. As such committee, the undersigned report:—

That said Safes were placed at an equal height from the ground, and about two feet apart, and pine and oak wood placed equally around them, and a fire lighted to both at the same time—9 30 A. M., and was kept up at an equal heat, as nearly as the same could be, until 2 30 P. M. That at 10 15 A. M. Lillie's Safe cracked, and at 1 45 P. M. flame was seen to issue from several cracks in the Safe. Water was turned on at 2 20 P. M., and by 3 P. M. the Safes were cooled off, when Lillie's Safe was opened and everything in it found to be totally destroyed.

Evans & Watson's Safe was also opened, and its contents found to be in as good a state of preservation as when put in before the fire—nothing scorched or the sign of fire about them. Note paper, which had been loosely placed in the pigeon holes, came out as perfect as it went in. The water tubes, which constituted the Sanborn Improvement in Evans & Watson's Safe, were found to contain about two-thirds of the water originally placed in them, showing that the Safe would have stood twice as much more fire as it had been subjected to.

The committee had nothing to do with the burning in the furnace erected by M. C. Sadler and Lillie, except as spectators. They noticed that on account of the inequality in the size of the two Safes placed therein by Sadler and Lillie (being the first two above mentioned), one 35 inches, and the other 31½, and the furnace being of the same width, about 57 inches, Evans & Watson's Safe was subjected to much more fire than was that of Lillie's. Besides this, a roaring fire was made around Evans & Watson's Safe, and kept up for three-quarters of an hour before the fire at that end of the furnace in which Lillie's Safe was placed was fairly started.

(Signed) H. N. FITZGERALD,
N. 218 N. Third street,
JOHN G. KESHAW,
No. 112 S. Fourth street,
JOSEPH WOOD,
No. 41 S. Fourth street,
Committee.

GREAT VICTORY!
THE STEAM FIRE PROOF SAFE
WITH
HOLES BORED IN IT
BY
LILLIE AND SADLER,
PERFECTLY PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS
IN
LILLIE'S FURNACE.
LILLIE AND SADLER
UNABLE TO DESTROY
THE STEAM FIRE PROOF SAFE.
(The Lillie Safe 8 Inches Thick,
The Steam Safe 6 Inches Thick,)
EVEN TAMPERED WITH IT!

It Preserves Its Contents in Perfect Condition, while the Lillie Safe, Made Expressly for the Trial—"The Best He Could Make"—has its Contents Damaged and Scorched! Papers saturated in Alum Water Folded and Packed in the Lillie Safe Previous to the Trial!

Read the following report of a Committee appointed by Evans & Watson to superintend the opening of the Safes on the morning of November 7:—

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The undersigned witnessed the opening of the Safes burned in the furnace above-mentioned, Evans & Watson's being first opened, and the contents found perfectly preserved from the fiery ordeal; and the water tubes were found to be about half full, showing that the Safe would have stood as much more fire as that to which it had been subjected. Lillie's was then opened and found to be packed with printed paper, some of which was wet, discolored, and smoking, some dry and singed with fire, and some dry and not singed. That which was wet, discolored, and smoking, was taken from the back of the Safe, which would be as though it was taken from the bottom, as said Safes were placed upon their backs in said furnaces.

(Signed) JOHN G. KESHAW,
No. 112 S. Fourth street;
HENRY A. BARBER,
No. 1108 Coates street;
JOSEPH WOOD,
No. 41 S. Fourth street,
Committee.

We invite the public to call and examine the Steam Fire-Proof Safe and the Lillie Safe, tested in the late trial, to compare their condition, and to examine the contents of the Steam Safe perfectly preserved. Also, to examine the condition of the wood fixtures and contents of the Steam Safe tested in Lillie's furnace, both of which were perfectly preserved.

We also invite the public to call and examine the papers which were saturated with alum water and then folded and packed in the Lillie Safe, tested by him in his furnace. We shall deem it a pleasure at any and all times to thoroughly explain the construction of the Steam Safe.

EVANS & WATSON,
11 11 3t 4p No. 28 South SEVENTH Street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A SATISFACTORY TEST.—It will be remembered by our readers that a few days ago, on an open lot near the Schuylkill, there was a most thorough test of the respective merits of the Safes made by Messrs. Evans & Watson, of this city, with Sanborn's steam improvement, an ingenious device by which the walls of the Safe are filled with water, and those manufactured by Messrs. Lillie & Son, of New York. The test of the fire-proof qualities of these two Safes was undoubtedly more severe than any to which similar articles have ever before been subjected, the fire being kept burning fiercely about them for five hours. There were two distinct trials, in one of which the Safes were surrounded with dry wood, under the superintendence of a disinterested committee of three respectable and well-known citizens. In the other trial the Safes were placed in a brick furnace, erected by Lillie & Son, the Safe made by Messrs. Evans & Watson having previously been tampered with. In the first trial, Lillie's safe cracked in less than an hour, its contents being wholly destroyed, while the contents of Evans & Watson's safe were found entirely uninjured, and but one-third of the water in the tubes of Sanborn's steam improvement had been evaporated. The result of the second trial was, that the contents of Lillie's safe were badly damaged, being wet, discolored, and smoking, while the contents of Evans & Watson's Safe were as perfect as when first deposited in it, and one-half of the water in the steam tubes still remained. Such was the report made by the Committee, and in the face of these facts we must concede that Evans & Watson's Safes, with Sanborn's Steam Improvement, are practically indestructible.

Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia,

At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for this season's sales. *We defy competition in extent and variety of assortment, and in style, fit, and make of goods. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sales cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

DR. DURBIN, the great Methodist author, once attempted to preach from the text, "Remember Lot's wife," and made a failure. Afterwards, remarking to Dr. Bond that he did not know the reason of his failure, the venerable Doctor replied that he "had better let other people's wives alone."

"Other people's wives" should not be interfered with, but there is no harm in conveying to them the intelligence that W. W. Alter sells nothing but the best coal in the market, at the lowest market prices at his yard, Ninth street, below Girard avenue, and at his branch office, corner of Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

NOVEL AND ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY.—Last night, notwithstanding the rain, there was quite a crowd attracted in front of Bennett's Fancy Bazar, No. 20 North Eighth street, to witness the peculiar window display, and the novel mode of illuminating it, which was by means of two beautiful candelabras and a chandelier, surrounding a vase of natural flowers. The whole effect was striking, and was universally admired. The display of flowers was really magnificent. This evening the same style of lighting will be repeated, and we advise the public to visit that locality, as it will amply repay them.

AS THE TIME for the distribution of the $300,000 worth of presents in aid of the Riverside Institute draws near, the demand for shares and engravings increases. Those who would avoid delay should make immediate application at the principal office, No. 921 Chesnut street. Each share, costing one dollar, secures a beautiful engraving and a present besides.

INDIAN SUMMER.—It is an easy matter to make an Indian "some;" that can be done by clothing him in the styles sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s First-Class Clothing House, under the Continental; that will make anybody "some;" but to make an Indian summer, it requires the month of November to be clothed in the balmy atmosphere of May.

"THE HOME OF THE BRAVE" will most assuredly be the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers, when erected. The people of Pennsylvania are now called upon to contribute something in aid of this great charity. The present plan to raise money for this purpose is popular. Tickets are issued and sold at one dollar, and may be obtained singly or in parcels at the office of the Association, No. 1126 Chesnut street. On the 22d of February, 1868, a grand concert is to be given at Horticultural Hall, when seven hundred thousand dollars worth of valuable presents will be distributed among those who hold tickets. There is to be one gift of one hundred thousand dollars in greenbacks, and a splendid farm in New York State. Over forty magnificent diamond sets are also among the presents. Such an attractive scheme has rarely ever been arranged for a charitable purpose before, and the managers have a right to expect large subscriptions in consequence.

A GREAT PUBLIC WANT is supplied by HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS. They are medicines that father, mother, nurse, or invalid can always have at hand, and apply without danger or delay, and with prompt benefit and relief. Try them. See advertisement. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 541 Broadway, N. Y.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter Twentieth and Green streets; John Eley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 687 Arch street.

THE MOST efficacious and positive remedial agent for expelling NEURALGIA, Nerve-ache, and all other painful nervous diseases, headache, hysteria affections, and extreme prostration of the nervous system, and for strengthening the nerves, is DR. TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL. Apothecaries have it.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The finest Chocolate for table use, manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Stephen F. Whitman, office and store No. 1210 Market street.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

AMAZINGLY LOW!!!
Merino and Wool Underwear.
Merino and Wool Underwear.
Merino and Wool Underwear.
MCINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

Unusual Inducements! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !
Unusual Inducements! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !
Unusual Inducements! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !
Unusual Inducements! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !
Unusual Inducements! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !
Unusual Inducements! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !
Unusual Inducements! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !

Remember { *We now offer an immense stock of New Clothing for Men's and Boys' Fall and Winter wear, made in the most careful manner, and of materials bought in firm hands, at ruinous prices to the manufacturers. This tells the whole story.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
ON THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

MARRIED.

KELLY—LOVE.—On the 7th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Samuel E. Smith, WILLIAM H. KELLY to M. AUGUSTA LOVE, daughter of Thomas P. Wilson, Esq., of West Philadelphia. No cards.

SCOGGINS—WISMER.—November 11, by Rev. William Cathcart, Mr. WILEY SCOGGINS to Miss SARAH WISMER, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BUDLONG.—On the morning of the 12th instant, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM H. BUDLONG, in the 32d year of his age. **

CLARKE.—On the 11th instant, WILLIAM M. CLARKE, in the 67th year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, William D. Clarke, No. 26 S. Third street, Camden, N. J., on Friday, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. *

FISHER.—On the 9th instant, Mrs. RACHEL ANN, wife of John Fisher, and daughter of Samuel Stackhouse, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1902 Tulip street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HERITAGE.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 11th instant, WILLIE S., son of George W. and Ellen Heritage.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, on the County road, near Somerton, Twenty-third Ward, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Pennypack Church.

McFARLAND.—On the 9th instant, Mr. JOSEPH McFARLAND.

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Jacob Grim, No. 1314 Franklin street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

MAC FEETERS.—Suddenly, on the 10th instant, MARGARET A., wife of William Mac Feeters, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 8 Laurel street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MERCER.—In Paris, on the 14th of October, 1867, SINGLETON A. MERCER, in the 57th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Twelfth and Walnut streets, at 11 o'clock precisely. ***

SHERIDAN.—On the 8th instant, at his residence, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, OWEN SHERIDAN, Esq., in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. To proceed to North Laurel Hill. Carriages will be at the Chesnut Hill Depot upon the arrival of the 10 o'clock train from Ninth and Green streets. 2t

SIDEBOTHAM.—On the 11th instant, MARY SIDEBOTHAM, wife of Thomas Sidebotham, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 4519 Paul street, Frankford, on Thursday, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

WHELAN.—On the 11th instant, Mrs. ELLEN WHELAN, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Mr. Michael Whelan, No. 1331 Passyunk road, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock.

OBITUARY.

ATLEE.—"Death loves a shining mark." Rarely have these words had a more striking exemplification than in the decease of our dear friend, ANNIE L. ATLEE. Young, beautiful, and lovely; a most devoted wife and mother; a loving, faithful friend, and the charm of the social circle. Affable and courteous, she had always ready a kind word and winning smile for every one, no matter how humble. A common humanity was the only plea necessary to enlist her sympathies. It is hard to realize that she has gone from our midst, that those eyes, from whose clear depths seemed ever welling up the affections of a heart overflowing with love for her fellow creatures, are closed forever from our gaze on earth. Yet so it is; we have stood by and seen her body consigned to its resting place in the dust. Calmly, peacefully, our dear one passed away, bowing her head and yielding up her spirit, without a struggle, to her Saviour, whose presence had sustained and cheered her as she entered the "valley of the shadow of death;" for almost her last words to the weeping friends who stood around her were, "Yes, he is near!" Farewell, Annie dear! sincerely do friends mourn thy departure; but on none has the blow more heavily fallen than the little circle whose bonds thy sweet influence so firmly cemented, and in which the first link has now been severed; yet though bitterly we mourn our loss, we rejoice in thy gain—eternal rest and peace—which was so earnestly longed for by the suffering body.

Then why should our tears run down,
Or our hearts with grief be riven;
Another gem in the Saviour's crown,
Another star in heaven.
A.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

OUR WATER SUPPLY—THE PRESERVATION OF ITS PURITY.—On the 11th of October a Committee of the Fairmount Park Commission, consisting of Messrs. Frederick Graeff, John C. Cresson, General George G. Meade, Strickland Kneass, and William Sellers, made a report to that body upon the preservation of the purity of the water supply of the city. At the time we published an abstract of this report, and now we present the following additional particulars, taken from a printed copy of the complete report.

In obtaining a supply of water it is stated that the following conditions must be sought for and obtained:—

"First. The quality of the water, and the means of maintaining it pure.

"Second. The quantity available, and the probability of insuring a daily increasing demand.

"Third. Facility of getting the supply into reservoirs of suitable altitude to properly supply the highest levels of the city.

"Fourth. The cost of raising and distributing the water."

The report of the committee, however, is confined principally to a consideration of the first two points. The report maintains the unquestionable purity of our water supply, except when it is interfered with by human agencies, and in support of this fact quotes the analysis of the water supply of several large cities, giving the number of grains of solid matter to be found in a gallon. Different analyses of the Schuylkill water have resulted as follows:—

	Grains per gal.
Analysis by Boye, in 1842	4·42
Analysis by Silliman, in 1850	5·50
Analysis by Booth & Garrett, in 1854	6·10
Analysis by Booth & Garrett, in 1862	7·04
Average of the four analyses	5·76

The increase in the amount of solid matter is probably the result of outside agencies, and shows the necessity of immediate measures for the preservation of its standard purity. A small amount of solid matter is by no means objectionable—perfectly pure water, such, for instance, as results from distillation, being unsuitable for domestic purposes.

The analyses of the water supply of other American cities show the following results:—

	Grains per gal.
Boston (from the Cochituate)	3·37
Philadelphia (from the Delaware)	3·64
Baltimore (proposed supply from the Gunpowder creek)	4·41
Albany (from the Patroon's creek)	4·72
New Haven, Conn	5·60
Cincinnati	5·79
Detroit	5·72
Baltimore (from Jones' Falls)	5·85
Troy, N. Y	6·29
The Hudson, at Albany	7·24
Jersey City, N. J	7·44
The Mohawk, at Troy, N. Y	7·88
Quebec (from the St. Charles)	8·10
Rochester, N. Y	10·00
New York (from the Croton)	10·93
Average of above analyses	7·46

The following shows the analyses of the water supply of several European cities:—

	Grains per gal.
Glasgow (from Koch Katrine)	2·82
Manchester (from Lakes)	3·33
Part of Glasgow (from Corbal's works)	5·19
The Cumberland Lakes	4·16
The River Severn, proposed supply for London	9·80
Part of Paris (from the Grenelle Artesian well)	9·86
Geneva (from the Lake)	10·64
Paris (from the Seine)	12·74
Paris (from the Rhone)	12·88
Leeds	13·32
Average now supplied to London by eight companies	18·04
Average formerly Supplied by wells	22·60
Part of London supplied by wells	40·00
Bristol	52·00

The report then proceeds to notice the two objections urged against the Schuylkill water—the presence of sulphuric acid at its head waters, and the amount of impurity thrown into the stream from manufactories and other sources on its banks. The amount of sulphuric acid found in its waters is stated to be unequalled in any other known stream. But Messrs. Booth and Garrett, in their report of an analysis made in 1862, say:—

"To avoid misunderstanding, let us again note, that it does not reach Philadelphia in the form of sulphuric acid; that it is already neutralized at Reading and may be called the sulphates of lime and magnesia, and that the neutral water of Reading becomes decidedly alkaline before it reaches Valley Forge, and maintains a uniform composition from that point to Fairmount. The same causes of neutralization and alkalinity will undoubtedly continue to operate, whatever may be the extension of coal mining in the Schuylkill valley. An increase in the content of sulphuric acid on the upper Schuylkill will only result in an increase of sulphate of lime at Philadelphia."

The same gentlemen continue:—"Add the important fact that it is almost wholly free from organic matter, one of the most objectionable constituents of water for domestic uses; and we think our conclusion tenable, that the Schuylkill water from Valley Forge to Fairmount will prove superior to most waters of the world employed in large cities."

The report of the committee, in reference to the impurities of the water, says that the amount at present is really so small, when compared with the volume of the river, as to present objectionable matter at Fairmount in so minute a quantity that no chemical test, however delicate, can ordinarily detect it. The surface-current is so slow, probably not more than two miles per day in the ordinary stages of the river, that it would require some three days to bring down impurity from Manayunk to the dam at Fairmount, and any but the light floating matter will have deposited its noxious qualities long before the third day.

As a means of preserving the purity of the water, the construction of a great sewer from Manayunk to Fairmount is proposed, the cost of which, it is believed, will not exceed $800,000. The committee is satisfied of the entire practicability of building the sewer, without meeting extraordinary or insurmountable engineering difficulties, and at a comparatively small cost.

The report then proceeds to state that each year shows that the demand for water increases much more rapidly than the population of the city. For the ten years preceeding 1850, the increase in population was 70 per cent., at which rate the population now would be 788,471, which is probably very near the number. Taking the same rate of increase for the next twenty years, we should have in 1887 a population of 2,278,680.

The increase in the quantity of water supplied in the last ten years has been about 88 per cent., at which rate the average supply in 1887 would be 92,725,758 gallons per day, and the maximum required during the summer months would probably be 145,622,367 gallons per day. The minimum flow of the Schuylkill has been set down at about 400,000,000 gallons per day, but during ten months of the year would probably be at least five times greater.

From a consideration of the data preserved, it is ascertained that there could have been pumped by the use of the turbine wheels fully 115,000,000 gallons. If some means can be devised to equalize the flow of the river, so that the small discharge of the summer months can be compensated by the surplus of the winter, we should have it in our power to raise by water power alone all the water the city is likely to require for the next fifty years.

A well-known remedy for the irregularities in the flow of the Schuylkill is the establishment of pools or lakes of storage at several points on the river or its principal tributaries, in which the superfluous waters of annual snow-thaws and great storms, or so much of them as may be needed, shall be arrested and kept for gradual use. By arranging the outlet of these pools so as to allow a constant discharge into the natural channels equal to the ordinary average flow, the entire country bordering on the stream will receive its usual supply with increased regularity, and would also to some extent be protected against the ravages of floods. The estimated cost of six pools of the required capacity would be $1,200,000. It would then be possible to raise into the distributing reservoirs 116,000,000 gallons per day, throughout the driest period of the year.

The report discusses the practicability of obtaining a supply of water from the Delaware, at a point above the influence of tide water, the estimated cost of which would not be less than $2,315,000 per annum. But there is a great objection to this course, as the water would, when it reached the city, have a head of but one hundred feet, while there are parts of the city upon the east side of the Schuylkill which require a head of about one hundred and forty feet. To meet this demand it would be necessary to resort to the employment of power.

In conclusion, the report states that the Schuylkill may be made a source of supply for many years, and that, by the construction of compensating reservoirs, and by the employment of steam power in part, the quantity of water will be ample for at least fifty years; and it is believed that this can be effected without unreasonable expense, and at a much less cost than any other plan proposed for the introduction of other streams. The Committee therefore recommends the retention of the Schuylkill as a source of supply, and the taking of immediate steps for the improvement of its quality and quantity.

A COLLISION ON THE DELAWARE—THE MAJOR REYBOLD SINKS A UNITED STATES STEAMER.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, the steamer Major Reybold, while on her trip to this city, ran into and sank the United States steamer General Putnam, which was lying at anchor about a mile and a half above Newcastle, Del. A dense fog prevailed at the time, and the signals were being continually sounded. No answer being returned to those of the Major Reybold, she proceeded on her course, no one on board being aware of the danger of a collision. Very soon something black was distinguished ahead; but the boat approached it so fast, and before the engines could be reversed she struck the General Putnam just forward of the wheel-house, knocking a hole in her side, the bow of the Major Reybold running up on the other's deck, and there it remained. Men were immediately set to work with axes to cut her loose. After much difficulty, and a considerable amount of chopping, they succeeded in effecting her release; but not before the General Putnam began to settle. When it was seen that there was no hope of the General Putnam being able to float, the crew, sixteen in number, were transferred to the Major Reybold, and brought to this city. The Government steamer sunk soon after the Major Reybold left her. The General Putnam was employed in the Light-house Department, and was a small steamer. She was commanded by Captain Smith. The Reybold sustained no damage.

TIRED OF LIFE.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a young woman, aged nineteen, tired of life and intent on committing suicide, jumped into the cold waters of the Delaware, at Bruner's wharf, Poplar street. A workman, hearing the splash, ran to the end of the wharf, and seeing the struggling girl, picked up her shawl, which with her hat she had troubled herself to take off, and threw one end of it to her. She eagerly clutched it, was dragged out of the cold element, and probably thinks of enjoying a little more of life.

Eveline Johnson, a colored girl, aged eighteen, attempted to commit suicide yesterday at her home, Fifteenth and Stone streets, by cutting her throat with a razor, but did not succeed.

SHINPLASTERS.—A woman named Ann Graham was arrested in a store on the charge of passing counterfeit money, and was committed on this charge. She had in some manner obtained possession of one of the business cards of a Market street clothing firm, which was a well-executed bill, signed by the firm's name, and offering to redeem it, when presented, by one cent. She rubbed the firm's name off, it is alleged, and attempted to pass the bill, was caught and committed.

ARRESTING A TERMAGANT.—Officer St. John Thompson yesterday attempted to arrest a drunken man in the Twenty-fifth Ward. While in this act Susan Graham, who lives at No. 555 Pepper street, peppered the officer with stones, and finally closed her onslaught by hitting him with a brick in the back of the neck. Then, when attempting to arrest Susan, one Emanuel Warren must needs interfere. The officer triumphed, and Susan and Emanuel were locked up, and committed by Alderman Senix.

STEALING A WATCH.—James Gowan and Lucy Scott, colored persons, were arrested last night for stealing a watch. A Frenchman, passing their place, and espying a fire with which to light his cigar, popped in, poked his cigar in the coals, and while so engaged, Lucy robbed him of his watch. She then charged James with having taken it, and he in turn charged her, and between them, although they were committed, the watch was not found.

A FREE FIGHT.—Last night there was a dance in the third story of the Spring Garden Hose Company's Hall, at Nineteenth and Callowhill streets. During this, Officer Bailey attempted to arrest a drunken character. While attempting this, a lot of persons unknown pitched into him, and during the general melee between them, Bailey was struck in the jaw with a billy, and had it fractured. No arrests were made.

THE REV. NEWMAN HALL, D. D., of London, preached this morning to a large congregation in the First Baptist Church, at the corner of Broad and Arch streets. At 4 o'clock this afternoon he preaches in the Rev. Dr. Knox's Church, Germantown; and this evening he will again appear in the pulpit of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, at the corner of Fifteenth and Chesnut streets.

BURGLARS.—About 12 o'clock last night, two men attempted to break into Graybill & Brother's store, No. 345 N. Third street. They were seen by Officers Gribb and Jacob Miller, who gave chase, and finally captured the depredators. They give their names as George Harris and Henry Smith. They dropped a jimmy in their flight.

THE TROUBLES OF A PAWNBROKER.—Matthias Kass, a pawnbroker, doing business on Poplar street, below Twelfth, was arrested for receiving a stolen coat. When the officer went there to inquire about it, Kass intimated in no genial terms that he had better make himself scarce. Kass was committed.

STEALING SHOES.—William Baker was given 18 pairs of shoe leathers to make up and return. Instead of this, it is alleged that he made them up and sold them on his own account. Alderman Patchell committed him.

LARCENY AS BAILEE.—William Nathan was arrested yesterday at Front and Otter streets, charged with the larceny of a watch placed in his possession for safe-keeping. Alderman Shoemaker committed him to answer.

METEORS—THE PROSPECTS OF A GRAND DISPLAY ON THURSDAY MORNING NEXT.—The anxiety of our citizens to witness the grand meteoric shower which was promised us in November of last year will not be forgotten. Yet the signal failure of the stars to shoot, and fall, and squirm about, according to the plan laid down for them by those wise men yclept astronomers, disgusted not a few, and it is barely possible that their incredulity will keep them within doors on Thursday morning next, when, according to certain and sundry astromical signs, the grand shower will positively take place. It should be remembered that the periods of time elapsing between the two grand historic displays was thirty-four years, and not thirty-three years; and that, therefore, the shower *par excellence* could not have been anticipated until the month of November in the current year. A correspondent of a London journal, who evidently knows what he is writing about, and may, therefore, be considered perfectly reliable as a prophet, says:—

"It is for the information of transatlantic observers that I take an early opportunity of offering the following remarks to point out on the present occasion of its return the notable and somewhat altered circumstances of the display. The star shower has continued to increase gradually since the year 1863, when a considerable shower of falling stars was noticed at Wolverhampton on the 13th, and Dr. Schmidt, at Athens, announced their appearance on the 14th of November.

"In the years 1864 and 1865 the meteors returned in such growing numbers that on the latter occasion about two thousand meteors must have been visible at Greenwich, and almost as great a number was counted in America. In the great star shower of last year about eight thousand meteors were counted at Greenwich, and at least an equal multitude of fireballs and falling stars was visible at the same time in Europe, Asia, and in Africa, and at the Cape of Good Hope. While the gradual and steady increase of the shower up to the present time makes the appearance of a large number of the November meteors in the present year extremely probable, they have not yet amounted to the celebrated spectacle seen by Humboldt in South America in the year 1799, and by one observer in North America in 1833, who describes them as falling 'about as thick as the flakes of snow in common snowfalls,' or, by another, who relates 'that their numbers seen at once often equalled the numbers of the fixed stars seen at a glance.'

"At the time of the appearance of the November meteors in the year 1833, Olbers showed that they were preceded on the same date in the previous year by a nearly similar shower at the Mauritius, in Asia, and over the whole continent of Europe, and that thirty-four years before the great display in 1833, the same star shower was seen in equally grand proportions, by Humboldt in South America. Relying upon the evident periodicity of the phenomenon, Olbers ventured to predict that after another interval of thirty-four years the star shower would return in the present year. Now that the interval has relapsed, and that the November meteors last year returned in the same multitude and in the same regions of the globe which distinguished their appearance in the year 1832, it is hardly too much to expect, what the circumstances strikingly appear to indicate, that another star shower like that of the year 1833 will this year be visible in America. Calculating from the time when the frequency of the meteors was observed at Greenwich on the night of the 13th to the 14th of November last, the following approximate results were obtained:—

"At about 6 o'clock A. M., Greenwich time, on Thursday morning, the 14th, the earth will occupy the place where it encountered the first portions of the meteoric stream last year. At half-past 7 o'clock A. M., a few minutes before sunrise, at Greenwich, it will cross the medial line; and at about 9 o'clock A. M., when the sun is fairly risen in Britain, supposing that the course of the meteoric stream keeps its appointed place, the earth's passage across the current will be complete, and the rain of fireballs and falling stars, should its return be punctual, will cease. Observations on the morning before and on the morning after the expected date and at intervals during the night of the 13th to the 14th ultimo, inasmuch as the time of the phenomenon cannot be absolutely fixed, are, on account of a considerable degree of uncertainty, a safe precaution. The moon's presence a few days after the full, although in one respect a disadvantage, by its light will yet, by the effect of dispelling floating clouds, be favorable to a clear condition of the sky.

"Owing to the approaching daylight the star shower will be only partially visible in Britain or on the continent. Westward from the British Isles, on the Atlantic Ocean, in Canada and in the United States of America, where, during the whole time that corresponds to the duration of the shower last year, darkness will prevail, the circumstances are more favorable for observations. Allowing one hour earlier for every fifteen degrees of west longitude from Greenwich, the local times when the star shower will be at its height at a list of places within the region just named may be provisionally stated as follows:—

TIME OF MAXIMUM A. M., NOVEMBER 14, 1867.

	H. M.		H. M.
Reikiavik, Iceland	6·00	Quebec and Boston	2·45
Azores, Atlantic Ocean	5·40	Montreal & New York	2·25
Halifax and Bermuda	3·10	Toronto & Charleston	2·10

"On the east and west coast of Mexico the shower will be seen at midnight, and its visibility will continue to diminish towards a point a few degrees of longitude west from California, where the earth's contact with the meteors will terminate; and the wide surface of the North Pacific Ocean will not experience the illumination of the shower."

It will be seen that the time for the maximum of the shower in this locality will be about half-past 2 o'clock on Thursday morning—a most uncomfortable and inconvenient hour for star-gazing. Still it is well worth the experiment; and persons who are anxious to behold the heavens in a blaze of light and glory will do well to pass the night in an upright position, taking such precautions against sleepiness as best agrees with their appetites and constitution. In case every other remedy fails, we doubt not but that a couple of fingers of the molasses compound which is distilled in Richmond will have the desired effect, and produce the illusion of a shower of stars, even if those who contrive to keep awake in a more orthodox manner are "unable to see 'em."

It will also be well to follow the advice of our learned anonymous friend in London, to institute a series of observations extending from the morning of Wednesday, the 13th, to the morning of Friday, the 15th. It is barely possible that the stars may shoot at any time within these limits, as they do not have the strictest regard for the wise predictions of their constant friends the astronomers.

We would also suggest to his Honor the Mayor, that he issue forthwith an order to the police, requiring them to start all the bells in the city whenever the shower appears. If we are to witness a grand display of celestial pyrotechnics, we will pardon the uproar, with thanks into the bargain.

THE GREAT ILLUSIONISTS, Professor and Madame Macallister, opened their season of twelve nights in this city, at Concert Hall, last evening. Their performance was all that could be desired: everything new, fresh, and startling. They are, without doubt, the most miraculous illusionists of the age. One hundred elegant and costly presents were given away, which afforded the audience much amusement. To-night there will be an entire change of programme. The principal present this evening will be a splendid parlor couch, in addition to ninety-nine other valuable presents.

SURPRISE PARTY.—A very pleasant affair was last evening participated in by a large number of the congregation of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, who called at the residence of Rev. G. A. Peltz, their pastor, to compliment that gentleman upon the tenth anniversary of his wedding. Quite a variety of tin articles, embracing various substantial gifts, were gathered by the hands of lady visitors, and the whole affair must have been a pleasing episode to the more grave and earnest duties of a hard-working and efficient pastor.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT RETURN.—Simon Dreifuss was before United States Commissioner Smith at noon, charged with making false returns of his business transactions for the past year. He filed a paper in the Assessor's office stating these returns to be $131,000, when the business transactions amounted to $200,000. Dreifuss does business at No. 101 Arch street. The case was continued.

CARELESSNESS. — The mystery which enshrouds the many robberies that nightly occur in the Seventh District, is entirely removed when we announce that the front doors of fifteen stores were found open last night, having been carelessly left in that manner.

BLOWN DOWN.—Six new houses in course of completion on Edgemont street, above Allegheny avenue, were blown down during the gale of Sunday night. They were owned by Dr. Murray, and valued in their incomplete state at $3000.

BUTCHERS' BOW SAWS, BAY STATE Steels, Beatty's Cleavers and Choppers, Sticking, Skinning, and Steak Knives, Iron and Tinned Meat Hooks, Ham Testers, Tinned Cheese Knives, Sausage Machines, etc., for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

WASHITA AND HINDOSTAN OIL STONES and Slips; Hindostan and Nimisita Axe-stones; Brandywine, Darby, Plymouth, Indian Pond, and Berea Whetstones, and Bodie's Knife Hones, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

SMALL STENCIL PLATES, FOR MARKING linen and clothing; Brands for marking tools or cattle; Steel Figure and Letter Punches, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p4

THIRD EDITION

THE SCAFFOLD.

Execution of Devany this Afternoon

Speech on the Gallows.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

On the Road to the Gallows.

WILKESBARRE, Nov. 12.—1·10 P. M.—Devany left his cell at two minutes of one, accompanied by four Catholic clergymen. He ascended the scaffold with a firm step, wearing a smile upon his face. He addressed the assemblage, saying:—

Speech on the Scaffold.

"Gentlemen:—I committed the crime. I forgive the Judge, jury, Sheriff, and everybody else; but Pat. Toomey swore away my life."

The Final Scene.

At two minutes past 1 the drop fell, and he died with a few convulsive heaves of the chest and a slight tremulous motion of the limbs. There was a slight discoloration perceptible on the face.

Over five hundred persons were in the jail yard to witness the execution.

The Body Cut Down.

After hanging sixteen minutes, the physicians declared life to be extinct. After nineteen minutes, the body was cut down, placed in a rosewood coffin, and delivered to the friends of the deceased. It is to be interred in the Catholic Cemetery of this place.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—Cotton dull at 18c. Flour very dull and nothing doing. Wheat dull and prices tending downwards; prime Pennsylvania red at $2·32; prime to choice Maryland red at $2·50@2·55. Corn dull; old white, $1·30@1·32; yellow, @1·32; new mixed Western, $1·10@1·20; Oats dull at 70@73c. Provisions continue neglected.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Cotton quiet at 18½c. Flour active and firmer; State, $8·10@10·20; Western, $8·10@12·60; California, steady. Wheat is 1@1½c. higher; No. 1 sold at $2·24@2·25; No. 2 at $2·18@2·20; Corn steady; Oats quiet. Rye quiet. Barley quiet and steady. Provisions easier. Pork dull, new mess, $20@20·81¼. Whisky dull.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

ITALY.

The Battle of Monte Rotondo.

The *Presse*, Paris, Oct. 28, says that Garibaldi, reinforced by several thousand deserters from the Italian army, has taken Monte Rotondo, after a very severe fight. The Pontifical troops were in the proportion of one to ten. The insurgent bands marched immediately on Rome, and it is believed that Garibaldi has been since yesterday evening before the gates of the city.

But later despatches from Florence, dated October 29, say that Garibaldi was still at Monte Rotondo organizing his forces.

The taking of Monte Rotondo is confirmed by the *Patrie* (semi-official French journal).

The *France* says that the number of the Antibes Legation who defended Monte Rotondo was about 300 men, all of whom were taken prisoners.

About 300 Papal troops have arrived at Terni as prisoners, but were set at liberty by the Italian authorities.

Garibaldi Demonstration at Naples.

The Garibaldian movement is supported by public demonstrations throughout Italy. General Durando, the Governor of Naples, addressed the people, who appeared before his house with cries of "Rome forever!" "No foreign intervention!" as follows:—

Fellow-citizens:—I accept with pleasure the generous and patriotic sentiments expressed by the *élite* of the population of this noble city, and I shall be the interpreter of them to the Government. Fellow-citizens, although the obstacles are great, I am nevertheless confident that the unity of Italy will be accomplished. (Bravos.) The greater, the stronger, and the longer the resistance, the more vigorous shall be our efforts to arrive at the unity of the nation. (Bravos.)

AUSTRIA AND FRANCE.

Banquet Given by the Emperor Napoleon to Francis Joseph, of Austria.

From Le Moniteur, Oct. 29.

The series of *fetes* given in honor of the Emperor of Austria by the Emperor of the French, terminated Sunday by a grand banquet at the Hotel de Ville.

Besides the Emperor Napoleon, with the Empress and their imperial guest, there were present the Queen of the Netherlands, the King of Bavaria, the two Austrian Archdukes, Charles Louis and Louis Victor, brothers of the Emperor, the Princess Mathilde, the Duke of Leuchtenberg, Prince Joachim Murat, Prince Lucien Bonaparte, Prince Charles Napoleon, and the Princess Christine Bonaparte.

As the Emperor Francis Joseph entered the banqueting-hall the band played the Austrian national hymn. At dessert the Emperor Napoleon rose and said:—"I drink to the health of the Emperor of Austria and of the Empress Elizabeth, whose absence we much regret. I beg your Majesty to accept this toast as the expression of our profound regard for your person, your family, and your country."

After the toast had been drunk with acclamation, the Emperor of Austria rose and said:—"Sire, I have been deeply moved by the toast which your Majesty has just given. When I was at Nancy, a few days ago, and paid a visit to the tombs of my ancestors, I involuntarily breathed a prayer. May we, I said, bury in this tomb, which is under the guardianship of a generous nation, all the discords which have separated two countries—two countries called to advance together in the paths of civilization and progress. (General and prolonged applause.) May our union offer a new pledge of that peace without which nations cannot prosper. (Bravo—*Vive l'Empereur.*) I thank the City of Paris for the reception it has given me; for in our days relations of friendship and agreement between sovereigns have a double value, since they rest on the sympathies and aspirations of peoples. I drink to the Emperor, the Empress, to the Prince Imperial, to France, and to the City of Paris."

The toast was most warmly applauded.

Upon leaving the Hotel de Ville their Majesties were cheered by an immense crowd.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Circular of Minister Moustier to the French Diplomatic Agents Abroad.

Paris (Oct. 29), by telegraph to Reuter's Bureau.

A circular note, dated 25th instant, has been addressed by the Marquis de Moustier to the French diplomatic agents abroad, in which he says:—

We do not wish at this moment to occupy ourselves with enumerating the successive incidents which have given rise to, and pushed to extreme consequences, a crisis as threatening to the security of the Holy See as it is dangerous to the true interests of Italy. It suffices for us to regard them from the point of view of our right and our honor, and to confirm the duty for us resulting therefrom.

The September Convention has been induced and freely signed by the Italian Government. It obliged that Government to protect efficaciously the frontier of the Pontifical States against all aggression from without. No one can now doubt that this obligation has not been fulfilled, and that we have a right to replace matters in the position they occupied prior to the loyal and complete execution of our own engagements by the evacuation of Rome. Our honor certainly imposes upon us the duty of not failing to recognize the hopes founded by the Catholic world upon the value of a treaty bearing our signature.

Let us hasten to say, however, that we do not wish to renew in the old form an occupation of whose gravity no one is better aware than we are. We are not animated by any hostile idea towards Italy, and we faithfully retain the remembrance of all ties which unite us with her. We are convinced that the spirit of order and legality, the only possible basis for her prosperity and her greatness, will not delay in loudly asserting itself. As soon as the Pontifical territory shall be liberated and security is re-established, we shall have accomplished our task, and we shall withdraw.

But henceforth we must call the attention of powers as much interested as we ourselves are in causing the principle of order and stability to prevail in Europe, to the reciprocal situation of Italy and the Holy See.

We do not doubt that they will consider with a sincere desire to settle them, the questions to which so large a number of their subjects attach moral and religious interests of the most elevated character.

Such, sir, are the considerations you will take care to set forth, and which I feel confident the Government to whom you are accredited will appreciate.

MOUSTIER.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judge Grier.—Harrison Brothers vs. the Chapin. An appeal from a decree of the District Court awarding damages in $275, with costs, upon a libel against the Chapin. The vessel was loaded at New York with sulphur for the libellants; at Brunswick she sprung aleak, and was taken charge of by the libellants and brought to Philadelphia, at a considerable cost, said to have amounted to $500.

The respondents at the trial in the Court below set up that the services rendered were without contract, and done in violation of the masters. Under argument. Henry for libellants; Brugier for respondents.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare—Miller vs Church. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff $153·34.

Mary Jane Clark vs. James Glass. An action of replevin. Verdict for plaintiff, $366·93, the value of the goods.

Dorman M. Kerr & Co. vs. Bruckaloe, Doe & Co. An action on a book account. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $270·30.

John M. Klotz vs. Heinrich Bom. An action to recover damages for the alleged seduction of plaintiff's wife. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Marianis, charged with having, in the capacity of Inspector, illegally rejected at the last election the vote of John Mayer, a qualified voter of the Fourth Division of the Twentieth Ward, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

John Slaick was convicted of a charge of assault and battery, and was fined $10 and the costs.

Julia Mullen was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of a watch and chain. The bill was submitted without evidence.

Charles Stuart and Jacob Etter, who were convicted of a charge of assault and battery, were each fined $5 and the costs.

Coleman Beecher pleaded guilty to a charge of the forger of an order upon the Grover Mills, No. 208 N. Front street, calling for the delivery of sixteen pounds of nutmegs.

Eliza Buffington was charged with the larceny of $50, belonging to Mary Yoikum. The parties live in the same house. It was alleged that the defendant came to the prosecutrix to have a note changed, the prosecutrix gave her the change, and placed her pocket-book on a desk before her, and resumed the reading of a paper she had begun when the defendant entered her room. Soon after the defendant left the room she looked up and her pocket-book was gone.

About ten minutes afterwards she saw Mrs. Buffington engaged in drawing water from a hydrant and throwing it into a sink, and soon after that the pocket was drawn from the sink, but minus the money it before contained. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—George W. Middleton vs. Martin Brown. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff, $150·07.

Christian Plitzen vs. the Pennsylvania Building and Saving Fund Association, No. 3. An action to recover money paid into the Association upon withdrawal of shares. The plaintiff owed the Association some $500, and owned shares of stock valued at $900. He then proposed to withdraw his shares, and now sues for the balance due him after deducting the debt of $500.

The defense alleged that there was no money in the treasury at the time of withdrawal, and contended that under the act of Assembly a stockholder in this Association could not withdraw so long as the Association holds shares as collateral security for the payment of money loaned him. On trial.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA WOMEN'S FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY.—This morning the stated meeting of the Pennsylvania Women's Freedmen's Aid Society was held at No. 711 Sansom street:—

Mrs. White called the meeting to order, and stated that the President, Mrs. Smith, was unable to be present on account of indisposition.

Miss Mary E. Jackson was then elected President *pro tem.*

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

The report of the Treasurer was then read. The receipts were $151·81, and the expenditures $20, leaving balance of $131·81. The report was adopted.

The report of the Education Committee was then read. It contained simply a list of appointments of teachers to different portions of the South. Adopted.

The report of the President was next read. It contains an account of the progress made by the Society during the month of October, and appeals for contributions to push forward the cause to a successful consummation. The report was accepted.

Mrs. Mary E. Harper then addressed the meeting. She said she visited Kentucky when it was a slave State, and found the schools under the control of the colored people. The colored people, after the emancipation, were thrown upon their own resources. They were very anxious to do all in their power to alleviate their condition.

When she desired to come home they would not allow her, not having a pass. In a short time she procured the passport, and was permitted to come North. She went South shortly afterwards, and found the schools in a flourishing condition. She gave a detailed account of her visits to the schools at Nashville. At that place not only the young, but the old people go to school. Last spring she visited South Carolina.

In Charleston the colored people have had greater advantages than in other places. She attended several examinations of the scholars and was surprised at the intelligence displayed. When the colored man gets the ballot in his right hand, he can open the school-house with the left.

What we need is not only to educate the colored people, but the poor white people of the South also. They need the sympathy and attention of the North. The speaker then went on and detailed the sufferings of her race; calling upon those present to enlist their hearts in the cause of elevating them, and when the last day comes they will have the consolation of knowing that they have aided a portion of God's creatures in attaining a rank equal to the white people of the earth.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mrs. Harper for her interesting and eloquent address.

The meeting then adjourned.

WANTED.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN out of employment are requested to call at the office of the GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FOR INVALID SOLDIERS, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.

Fair remuneration will be given to those who can bestow their whole time to the business, while those who can give only an hour a day will assist a noble charity. 1t*

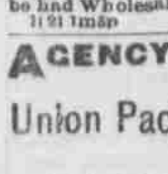
JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [49

HORSE BLANKETS. } CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. No. 631 MARKET Street, Where the BIG HORSE is in the Door. [4 11 tuthsSp

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17Sp

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family uses; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
73Sp Below Third and Walnut and Dock.



BALTIMORE
IMPROVED BASE BURNING
FIRE-PLACE HEATER,
WITH
Magazine and Illuminating Doors.

The most Cheerful and Perfect Heater in Use. To be had Wholesale and Retail of J. S. CLARK, 1 21 1m8p No. 1008 MARKET Street, Phila.

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, November 7, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$197·25	taking in exchange	U. S.	6s of 1881.
$159·75	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$131·00	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$139·75	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$153·08	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$154·33	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$89·75	do.	do.	5 ℘ cent. 10-40s.
$161·25	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$155·25	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

11 5 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Their Relations, in Connection with the Late War.

Dr. Newman Hall's Great Lecture, Delivered Last Evening, at the Horticultural Hall.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The announcement that the Rev. Newman Hall, D. D., of the Surrey Chapel, London, would deliver a lecture on "The Relations of Great Britain and America, in connection with the late War," drew together last evening a large audience, there being scarcely a vacant seat in the spacious Horticultural Hall. The speaker was introduced by ex-Governor Pollock, who paid a just tribute to the efforts made by the former to preserve harmony and good feeling between the two nations.

When Dr. Hall advanced to the front of the platform he was greeted with loud and hearty applause. He commenced by saying that his position was misunderstood by a great many. He had not come to this country on an itinerant lecturing tour, but simply as a private gentleman who desired to see the country, and his numerous friends in it, for his own personal satisfaction. He had received a generous welcome, and had received so many invitations to lecture, at large fees, that the acceptance of them would have enabled him to return with a handsome fortune. Other kind friends had volunteered and insisted upon paying all his expenses during his tour, but their generous offers he had rejected. Then it was proposed by some of his friends in New York, and he had favored the scheme, that there should be raised by contribution a fund for the erection of a memorial to Abraham Lincoln in London. (Loud applause.) The money, as fast as it was collected, was to be placed in the hands of a committee in New York, who were to invest it in United States bonds, until such time as it should be needed. Finally, it being known that, in consequence of the approaching expiration of the lease of his church in London his congregation would soon be compelled to erect a new place of worship, at an expense of about £30,000, owing to the high price of the land, it was proposed that he should deliver a few lectures in this country, the proceeds of which should be devoted towards meeting a portion of the cost of that building. It was in consequence of this arrangement that the speaker's audience had been charged for admission to the Hall on this occasion.

Dr. Hall then said that he had been engaged for five years in endeavoring to remove some of the misunderstandings of his own countrymen with regard to America, and he thought that Americans would bear with him if he attempted to remove some of their misunderstandings with regard to Great Britain. But before he proceeded with his lecture, he desired the audience to unite in singing one verse of their beautiful national hymn. In compliance with this request, some gentlemen upon the platform started the familiar words:—

"My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty;
Of thee I sing,"

the vast audience rising spontaneously to their feet and joining heartily in the refrain.

Dr. Hall then came forward and said:—

I venture to say that, while you were singing these beautiful words, there were some among you who thought of "God save the Queen."

This intimation was also acted upon, the audience again rising and uniting in singing the first verse of the national anthem of Great Britain. These musical exercises over, the speaker resumed the floor, and spoke substantially as follows:—

Although you may have your own opinion of a monarchical form of government, Americans cannot but admire and respect Queen Victoria. (Hearty cheers.) When you sing your own words to the tune we have just heard, you cannot but remember that it is an English tune. Indeed, there are many things in this country which remind me of my own. Were it not for the absence of many dear friends whom I value more than I do myself, I should often forget that I am not in Old England, and that the broad Atlantic lies between me and my home. We have many things in common. The other day, when I stood on Bunker Hill and was tendered a public reception by the Mayor and a vast assemblage, I remembered that Englishmen rejoiced in the event which that noble monument is intended to celebrate, as well as Americans. There is no true Englishman, from the highest to the lowest, who is not proud of Bunker Hill. (Applause.) It was not America that fought England then; but it was old England and America that together fought against stupidity, bigotry, and gross tyranny. So, when I stood on Plymouth Rock, I remembered that Englishmen, as well as Americans, had reaped the benefits of the course pursued by the Pilgrim Fathers. You received them, but we nourished them. So, when I looked on the mist which rises above Niagara Falls, like the Pillar of Cloud by day and the Pillar of Fire in the lunar light, I thought it never so beautiful as when spanned by a rainbow which rested on American and British soil. Just above, the stream divided, but it soon reunited below, a type of the harmony which should prevail between the two nations on whom the cause of civilization throughout the world depends. I now come to a consideration of the relations of these two nations, and in going over my brief in the case of America vs. Great Britain, I fear I shall weary your patience; but I will endeavor to economize your time as much as possible. I do not come here to confess that we have done nothing but what was wrong, and to ask your forgiveness. Let us first reduce the debt to the lowest point, and then endeavor to cancel it, since it is too late to remedy it. I confess that I was very much grieved at the tone of feeling which pervaded my country at the outbreak of your great war. But I noticed that you had not nearly the same feeling of disappointment with regard to France as you had with regard to Great Britain. Why was this? Did you think France more friendly than we were? Did you know that France made two separate attempts to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and endeavored to get the English Government to join her, and the English Government refused? I rejoiced in this distinction. I was glad of it, because it showed that you didn't love France as you loved us. When I meet with coldness from a stranger who knows nothing of me, who does not sympathize with me, I can bear it; but when I go to a brother or sister, or father or mother, from whom I expect sympathy, and from whom I have a right to expect sympathy, and find none, then I feel some indignation. Therefore I am glad at the feeling you manifested towards us, because it shows that in the great heart of the American nation there is an expectation and a longing for love from Great Britain—an expectation which I am sure will not be disappointed. (Cheers.) You expected that England would have expressed herself differently than she did. We had got rid of our own slaves at a cost of twenty million pounds. Whenever an American clergyman appeared at any public meeting in England some speaker was sure to get up and throw in his teeth this question of American slavery, though, probably, your countryman was as much opposed to the institution as we ourselves were. When your war commenced and Mr. Lincoln issued his Proclamation of Emancipation, you naturally expected that his action would receive the cordial endorsement of these people. And I don't wonder that when that proclamation was issued and found its reception the reverse of what you expected, that you should have felt surprised and hurt; on the contrary, I wonder that your indignation was not greater. (Applause.) Then, when you heard that Alabamas were being fitted up in our ports to prey upon your peaceful commerce, and when British merchants began to break through the blockade, you might well feel that that was a manifestation you had no right to expect. My feeling of surprise was not that your indignation was so great, but that it was so slight. And yet there are words in mitigation of the judgment which was passed. I would not say one word in mitigation of the judgment, but would say something in mitigation of those who called for the judgment. Those men said the North recognized the Southern States as a belligerent power, and therefore that England was justified in recognizing them as a belligerent power. They said when the North pronounced a blockade they recognized the South as a belligerent power, and not as a mere Rebel power. It was a mistake, no doubt, to accept the proclamation of belligerency as equivalent to a recognition of the Southern States. With reference to the blockade and blockade-running, our opponents, your opponents, argued that it was a matter of speculation; and upon this view of the case a number of merchants were willing to run the risk. These men fitted out vessels of war, with arms and equipments. This could not be prevented. The men run the risk and accepted the consequence. I know a man, myself, a merchant in Hull, in England, who ran the blockade, and whom, I am happy to say, failed afterwards for a sum of £100,000 sterling. Our opponents point to the case of the Alabama. Now with regard to the circumstances connected with that vessel, they bear fair comparison with regard to lawsuits in general cases. If the lower court decides adversely against a litigant, he appeals to a higher court, and the man who fancies himself aggrieved must wait for a decision. This may involve expenses, but the aggrieved must, nevertheless, await the decision of the higher court. It may be said in plea of judgment on the Alabama claims that old people do not go ahead as fast as the young. The young should not find fault with the old because the old could not run as fast they could. It was contended that the Alabama was fitted out professedly for the service of the Emperor of China. No one believed that. No one certainly knew what the vessel was for, though, no doubt, many suspected her true mission. If the Alabama had been fitted out and prepared professedly for the service of the Southern States, she would have been stopped immediately. In Great Britain we repeatedly hear of large stores of arms, of magazines and repositories of material of war for the Fenians, and of headquarters where people muster for a certain purpose. Now, no one says that these preparations are intended for China, but it is openly announced they are intended for Canada. It is never attempted to be concealed that these preparations are anything else but Fenian preparations against Canada. Now, if the Alabama had been declared to be fitted out for the service of the Southern States, and it had been reported that her magazine of powder and her arms were intended for the aid of the South, not a single moment would have been allowed to pass before the Alabama would have been seized. This is what our opponents might say in arrest of judgment. Individually, I have not a word to say in apology for the fitting out of the Alabama; or for the delay which is experienced in settling the claims against Great Britain on her account. All I do say is, nothing would be more desirable to Great Britain, nothing would give the masses of the people greater satisfaction than to see the Alabama question equitably settled. And when it shall be decided by the tribunals that Great Britain was culpably negligent in the matter of a settlement, not only will the people be willing to pay the last dollar, but only shall everything be done in justice by the great masses of the people, but they will demand that every dollar justly claimed shall be paid. (Applause.) When the war broke out it was well understood in my country that it would not be settled in ninety days. The difficulty in England was that the people did not understand your Constitution—not an easy matter if we are to judge of it by the Southern construction of it. We only knew that the Government of the United States was composed of a combination of separate nations, each with its own laws and institutions, each nation having surrendered a certain number of their sovereign rights, and that the regulation of these matters thus surrendered were in the hands of Congress and the President, and that the Government had no power over those rights reserved by the separate nations. If the principle of the Government and the Constitution had been understood, the people of Great Britain would not have reproached the United States for sanctioning proceedings in the several States which, according to the Constitution, the Government had no power to interfere with. So we saw that although slavery existed in the Southern States, the Government of the United States, as such, was not responsible for the institution of slavery. We saw in my country, however, that there were principles at work which would eventually destroy the system of slavery which the Constitution never did sanction or approve. We read that Washington emancipated his slaves; we read that Jefferson said, "I tremble for my country when I consider that God is just;" we saw the continual contest between the States on the question of slavery; we saw that slavery in the territory north of the Ohio was prohibited, the Missouri Compromise, the Fugitive Slave law, and we saw the conflict that was going on between the slave power and the advocates of freedom. Then came the publication of that book, the truth of which has been vindicated, and which done so much in creating public sentiment, and in bringing about the great results in which all rejoice. Then came the Dred Scott decision—that terrible dictum—which declared that the black man had no rights which the white man was bound to respect. And we marked the agitation which shook the land. We marked how fierce was the struggle in Kansas between the free-sollers and the slave party. We also, watching the course of events, felt that the condemnation of that old man, John Brown, to death, was the knell of slavery. And when that sentence of death was passed, the South little thought that, in so short a period of time afterwards, twenty thousand colored troops would be seen marching through their principal cities, singing the now popular song:—

"John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave,
But his soul goes marching on."

And we saw how the ladies of the South disgraced their sex by their unchristian feelings; and we saw, also, that the turning point of the war was slavery or freedom. We saw that the secession of the South was all in the cause of slavery, and that the proclamation of the State of South Carolina declared that slavery was the corner-stone of their new empire. And having studied the question, we saw that the question was law versus anarchy, the Constitution versus oligarchy, freedom versus slavery. (Applause.) Allow me to say two things to prove the fact that the great majority of those who, in my judgment, opposed American policy, were not opposed to the American people. These were not opposed to you from antipathy to you, but because they misunderstood the question at issue. I admit there were some opposed to you who really did not like you as a people, and who did not like your Government. Some were jealous of you—those who seemed to think that Great Britain must always rule the seas, and who cannot bear to see a rival to her in commercial power. Some, too, thought that it would be a good thing for America to be broken up into different nations, so that her greatness as a united country should not overshadow Great Britain. The aristocracy was opposed to you, but the great masses of the people had always a true heart to you. Then those men who associated themselves with those who were opposed and those who were to some extent hostile to you, not because they joined in or were actuated by the mean jealousies of the others, but simply because they misunderstood the national sentiment. These men argued that because the United States seceded from Great Britain, the Southern States had a right to secede from the Union. These men did not approve of Southern slavery; that question, in their mind, had nothing to do with the right of the people of the South to be governed as they desired, and the oft-repeated argument went round, why has not the South the same right to secede from the United States as the United States had to secede from Great Britain? These and others further contended that your own Constitution gave to the Southern States the inherent right to secede whenever they should please to do so. This was the ground of their sympathy; the States having voluntarily united, they thought they might voluntarily secede. This feeling largely prevailed. And, therefore, another feeling was prevalent, that in view of this supposed inherent right of the Southern States to secede, the North was acting tyranically in compelling the South to stay in the Union against their will. Many men who did not sympathize in the institution of slavery sympathized with them as men in asserting and, if possible, achieving their national independence. They did not examine the question; if they had they would have seen that the South had no grievance to complain of, and that, in fact, the Constitution gave them no inherent right to secede. There were some among us who thought that the maintenance of the Union would be the worst thing that could happen to the slave. There was an argument used which was very difficult to answer. I could answer; but just as a lawyer knows the strong points and the weak points of his case, so I knew this was a weak point. It was represented to us that your Government were willing to retain all the old slave laws of the South if they would only come back and be united. We were even told that at a great national convention it was recommended that laws should be passed not only to perpetuate slavery but to extend it. So it was thought if the Union was maintained, a slave, to gain his freedom, would have to cross the whole United States to Canada, but if the separation took place there would only be a line on a small river to cross and they would be free; and this would be the death-blow of slavery. So honestly and truly many people in Great Britain, who really desired the freedom of the slave, desired the separation of the North from the South, so long as the North seemed to desire the continuance of the Fugitive Slave law. It used to be said, and I have said it myself, that better for the Union to be broken into ten thousand fragments than retain the Fugitive Slave law. But I said, this will not be. This Rebellion will be put down, and slavery will be put down too. Yet I think you can understand how these misunderstandings occurred; for, with regard to this emancipation proclamation, was it not said that when Mr. Lincoln could liberate the slaves—that is, in the loyal States—he did not, and where he could not liberate the slaves, there he proclaimed their independence? You must admit this was a difficult dilemma. There were also many persons who were opposed to the war on other grounds. The Anti-slavery Society is composed largely of Quakers, who, of course, are opposed to all wars. There were others who said, for the sake of the North it is better the South should succeed at once. In all history there is no case of a country so extensive as the South rebelling, with the whole people earnest in the cause, and of that rebellion being put down. The North cannot defeat them, or if it does, it cannot subjugate them. It is a cruel war, involving an immense sacrifice of human life and money. For the sake of the North itself, therefore, before the North is thoroughly exhausted, it is better to recognize the South at once. When you consider all these things you can well see how well-meaning individuals may have been influenced by some of these considerations, without being actuated by ill feeling towards America, to regard mistakes as crimes. A great many persons in his country were governed by fashion. It was not the fashion to call England a republic, but he might call it a republican monarchy. There were people in every country governed by fashion. In place of asking what was true and convenient, they were asking what was in fashion. And how did the aristocracy stand on this question? It was said that Britons should never be slaves, but there were many persons who were utterly the slaves of fashion. If a lady wanted a bonnet she would not ask what was useful, but "how can you dress me?" That custom prevailed in England; perhaps it did not prevail here. Two hundred women during the last four years lost their lives from the foolish custom of wearing crinolines, which were hideous machines. He had to wear a hat; sometimes they called hats ventilators; when he put on one of those hats it pinched his head, and when the wind blew off went the hat and off went little boys after it. In this country he wore a wide-awake, but if he went to church in England on Sunday morning with anything on his head but his hat he might be thought dangerous in his religious views. (Laughter.) When the question was not one of principle, he thought they should do as their neighbors did; but he was sorry to say that a great class of people prevailed in England who took up their political as well as their religious opinions because they were fashionable. In some of the papers opinions were expressed in favor of the South and the cause in which the South was engaged. In fashionable papers, when it became fashionable to speak of the South, opinions on that side were taken up. And if it had been fashionable when the struggle between the North and South was going on to express in England opinions in favor of the North, many persons would have taken up the opinion that was fashionable. He (the lecturer) said that in order to abate a misapprehension, and in mitigation of punishment. He respected Mr. Lincoln. He had preached a funeral sermon on the occasion of his lamented death. It was said that Mr. Lincoln had stated that he was in favor of the restoration of the Union with or without slavery. These opinions had been expressed in English newspapers. He was present at a meeting in New York the other night, and he there heard expressed sentiments of hatred towards England, and a determination to keep the negro race down. He had never heard such sentiments expressed in his own country against England as he had heard at the meeting in question. Let them remember that these expressions were made use of in their own city. Not one in a hundred in England knew the difference between a Copperhead and a Republican. Americans would not like to express opposition to their own country, and when it is remembered that opinion had been expressed in England hostile to America, it should also be recollected that was only the opinion of a certain party, and not of a whole people inimical to the republic. He received a letter the other day from a gentleman, who stated in his communication that he had disapproved of the war when it was going on, and that he still disapproved of it. He (the lecturer) asked them not to be angry at these opinions. They had been so expressed in England. He was opposed to these opinions, but in honesty to his political opponents he was bound to say that the great majority of the people of England were not opposed to America as a nation—they were only opposed to the policy of America through a misapprehension of the real state of the case. But the large heart of Great Britain remained true to them. To counteract this false opinion, which had prevailed in reference to the war and its causes, great efforts were made. He, with gentlemen of great energy and diligence, had borne a share in that good work—in the same good cause. The church of which he had the honor of being pastor was identified with the love of liberty. When Mrs. Beecher Stowe was in England, she was entertained by his parishioners, and the ladies of the church to which he belonged had presented her with a silver inkstand. Different kinds of people came to that church. They did not ask what people believed, if they believed in the Lord Jesus Christ. If people who had been slaveholders came over to them, they asked them if that was so, and if they said it was so, they were asked to leave. (Cheers.) He did not say that a slaveholder could not get into heaven. By special grace he might get in there. (Laughter.) The Church should be very careful how it held up a doctrine they might think was wrong. He had introduced a lady to a gentleman. She asked him if he was a slaveholder, and held back her hand. The gentleman defended the institution of slavery, and she asked him if he would keep up the system out of reverence for the Bible. (Laughter.) At the corners of the streets of London there were immense gin palaces, and he was sorry to say that a great mass of his own countrymen were addicted to intemperance, which was a great cause of crime and insanity. And he regretted to add that he had seen more intemperance in the streets of London in one night than he had seen in some weeks in New York. The people wanted places of healthful amusement and instruction. They required play as well as work; and if the people did not play and amuse themselves they would go to the public house and there destroy themselves. He spoke of large churches, and of how they were consecrated to the worship of God. Would they, he asked, be less consecrated if they were filled with working people? He opened his church at half-past 8 o'clock on Monday evenings, and instruction at that hour was given. During the Rebellion they instructed the people as to the progress of the war, and kept them right on the various questions that then arose. Their speeches were reported in the papers and quoted in the country. They kept the people right all through this great struggle. The reverend gentleman referred to a speech which he had delivered in December, 1861, about the time of the Trent affair, and quoted a lengthened extract from that oration, which wound up with a declaration that "never should the flag of England be hoisted on the side of tyranny and oppression." (Cheers.) He had the privilege of going through England while the war was waging in America, and of delivering lectures and speeches in reference to the contest and its causes. He had never heard of any person in Great Britain, who was in favor of the North, receiving a penny for working in the carrying on of the agitation. Many persons went about the country for the purpose of upholding the cause of the North on their own responsibility. He had been often out of pocket for expenses, and so it was with a great many others in the country. At the time of the Alabama, he also delivered some lectures. In Liverpool there was a great meeting in favor of the North. Some men in the gallery said they were in favor of the South; but when he expressed strong sentiments against the slave trade they were received with applause. He quoted from another speech, delivered October 20, 1862. In this speech the South and its institutions were severely alluded to. The extract read by the speaker contained stinging references to "the whip," "diabolical teaching," and so forth. The extract closed with these words:—"We cannot have sympathy with slaveholders. They are trampling on the gospel they have the audacity to profess. England may alienate the North, but she can never embrace the South." (Cheers.) An empire founded on wrong was rotten through and through. He had not been deputed by any person or body as a missionary to come to this country. He came here as a private gentleman to visit America and see his friends. He trusted that he could return thanks to America. In a few years he would have to build a church; they were going to do it. They wanted thirty thousand pounds, and they could get it. It would be a good thing if they could put up a monument to Lincoln near that church; it would be a capital idea to show the Union that existed between America and England. Some friends had taken the matter up. He had not asked any individual to subscribe to it; he merely mentioned it to his friends that they might know it. Having stated that he had received some subscriptions, he added—I have not received a cent for expenses. I have refused every fee. A gentleman offered to pay my expenses here, but I said it was my own private affair, and I declined his proffered aid; and as to this meeting, I am not responsible for any arrangement that has been made. You say the aristocracy of England were against you. Let me point you to Prince Albert—(cheers)—and to our gracious Queen. I had the pleasure of an interview the other day with Mr. Robert Lincoln, and he told me the reason why the Queen's letter to Mrs. Lincoln, on her bereavement, had never been published, was because it was so pre-eminently the outpouring of one woman to another, was so full and so outspoken, that it would be indelicate to make it public. On this declaration I think I am entitled to claim Queen Victoria as a friend of America. Among other friends the speaker went on to notice Earl Russell, who, though he had erred, had had the grace to acknowledge his error; Lord Amberley, Earl Russell's son; Gladstone, Milner Gibson, and the Duke of Argyle, all members of the Government in power during the American war. Among members of Parliament he mentioned Peter Taylor, Mr. Gilpin, Edward Baines, of the Leeds *Mercury*, and John Bright. (The mention of Mr. Bright's name was the signal for a tumultuous burst of cheering, which lasted some time.) Among philosophers there were Professors Nuller, Cairnes, Goldwin Smith, and John Stuart Mill, who had remained staunch to America; and among private citizens the Hon. Mr. Stanley, scion of a noble house, and Mr. Potter, Cobden's successor at Rochdale, who had spent $40,000 in printing pamphlets for gratuitous distribution on the American question. Among the clergy he particularized the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel. But it was said the press was against America, and particularly the London *Times*. He denied that the *Times* represented the sentiment of the English nation. It was read by everybody because of the accuracy of its news, and the force and beauty of its English, but no one minded what it said. There were other journals that day after day devoted themselves to the dissemination of correct information on American questions. Who was it, then, that was the enemy of America? Whom did they call the people? Those who gave large dinner parties and rode in carriages? Surely this could not be the opinion of America, where a man who was honest and industrious, though he earned only five hundred dollars a year, and did not know his own grandfather, was regarded as just as good a man as he whose income was five millions a year. The people of England, who stood side by side with Cromwell; the people from whom the Pilgrim Fathers sprung; the people who broke asunder the fetters of their own slaves; the people who, year by year, have been agitating for Parliamentary and other reforms, were true to emancipation and the Union. (Cheers.)

Sail on, oh ship of state,
Sail on, oh Union strong,
Humanity, with all its fears,
With all its hopes of future years,
Hangs breathless on thy fate.

Happily we are now no longer hanging breathless on your fate, but we can say with the same poet:—

Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee.
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee—are all with thee.

Therefore, I call upon all good citizens of America, as I shall call upon all the good citizens of Great Britain on my return, to preserve peace and good feeling between the two countries. By the graves of our common ancestors sleeping 'neath the ivy-covered towers in the peaceful graveyards of the Old World, by the memories of Runnymeade, of the Spanish armada, of Cromwell and the Pilgrim Fathers, by the great work of missions in which we are jointly engaged, by the Saviour who is the Saviour of us all, I appeal to you to do all you can and pray all you can that our two nations may never be divided. Never let those two flags—the stars of the one signifying the stars of heaven, the cross of the other reminding us of the great Emancipator of mankind—never let those two standards be borne against each other, or be ever engaged save in the cause of truth and humanity. Never let us give demons and despots such cause of joy, and angels such cause of lamentation; but ever let us two nations, mother and daughter, or, if you prefer it, elder sister and younger, go hand in hand through the world, promoting together the great interests of peace and civilization, our only rivalry the rivalry of love. (Loud cheers).

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7 25]

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
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INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000,
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,267·20
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.
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FIRE INSURANCE.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER.....$16,000,000
INVESTED IN THE U. S., OVER $1,800,000
PHILADELPHIA BOARD.
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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
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This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
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THE FASHIONS.

The Fashionable World in a Spasm—A War Fright and Imperial Ovation—Royal Costumes at the Austrian Reception—Scene at the Elysee—Toilets for the Coming Fetes—Dress Materials and Evening Trains—A Ball Dress—A Real Novelty in Dress—An Illuminated Walking Stick—Matrimony Under Difficulties.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—All the political, social, and fashionable news of this week can be resumed thus:—A panic, caused by what appeared to be certain war with Italy and its attendant inevitable consequences, much too horrible for a fashion letter, and when that fright was over joyful preparations for the reception of the Emperor of Austria and his two brothers. It is really too bad to be alarmed out of one's senses to-day and coaxed into a good humor to-morrow, as if our morals had gone through the extremes of a hot and cold Russian bath ever since they were christened. Parents ought to have them steeped in gutta-percha, which is not only impermeable, but elastic. Well, we have got over it, and we are very glad that Garibaldi did run away when poor M. Ratazzi (who was too much of an Italian one day and too much of a Frenchman another) left the door open behind him, not on purpose, of course.

I wish a great many other parties I may not mention could see their way out as well, but there are so few openings for a fashion writer in the political sphere.

But to return to the carnival of the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Archdukes; no less than four hundred thousand people flocked to see them, actuated by feelings of sympathy and sorrow, etc.; no curiosity, perhaps a little regret, besides, that the wrong party had come in for the breakages at Solferino.

Napoleon III, the Princess de Metternich (in a green satin robe and black lace shawl), Prince Napoleon, the Marshals and Ministers, in grand uniform, awaited the visitors in a *salon d'honneur* at the Eastern Station. Exactly at three the train arrived, and a few moments later all the presentations ensued, the two emperors shaking hands. Haydn's National Hymn struck up and the brilliant cortege proceeded to the eight court carriages in attendance. The Emperors of France and Austria in one. The Archdukes, Prince Napoleon, and Prince Joachim Murat in the second. Baron Buest and other excellencies in the third. Prince Metternich (the Ambassador of Austria), who, by the way, looked much swollen, the Grand Master of the Court of Austria, and as many excellencies as could find room in the fourth; and colonels and majors, and barons and captains, and viscounts and aides-de camp, until there was no getting in any more regimentals and titles anywhere.

The Emperor of Austria's uniform was splendid; claret colored pantaloons with gold stripes, hat with scarlet feathers, a white Cashmere tunic with silver buttons, and across the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor. The Archdukes were dressed in the same uniforms.

The Empress Eugenie, Imperial Prince, all the princesses, the great Mistress of the Robes, the Governess of the Enfants de France (there is but one *enfant*, though the title is in the plural, probably because it looks more), the adjutants and ladies of honor, all advanced to welcome the new comers to the foot of the *perron*, or grand entrance, as soon as the carriages drew up at the Palace of the Elysee. Fresh presentations and introductions; a perfect flash of brocade, steel weapons, gold bullion and glittering epaulettes; cries of "*Vivat!*" outside; prancing of horses and profusion of Cent Gardes. The squadron of carabineers looked imposing and invincible.

And now for one small observation, which I made when all the court had driven off to St. Cloud, and I was allowed one peep of the interior of the Elysee Napoleon, where the Emperor's guests will reside during their stay in Paris. Everything that was prepared for the reception of the Sultan in the same palace has been renewed—hangings, ornaments, etc. On expressing my surprise at the immense outlay, I was told that all the magnificent tapestry, carpeting, satins, velvets, and even the decorations on the walls, had been replaced.

While I am writing this account the Parisians are gathering together in order to witness the grand review, which takes place to-day at the Bois de Boulogne. There will be shooting at St. Germain to-morrow, and a banquet at the Hotel de Ville on Monday.

I have seen some of the toilets for these occasions.

There are no novelties, but improvements on what has here been already described. Violet plush with gilt buttons and violet taffeta sashes are quite imperial.

The trains for evening receptions are of most fabulous length. One of the Empress' afternoon robes is a black poult, worked round and up each side in front with satin branches, that is, leaves of satin; and the bottom of each front width ends with a large satin hearts-ease, having golden thread fibres which come out from under a central gold button in the heart. Flowers are thus formed of material with jewelled hearts for evening attire.

Another of these court dresses is made of velvet, and is trimmed with satin oak leaf branches. Branches of coral are also made of thick scarlet gimp on white satin.

A lovely ball dress worn at St. Cloud was a white satin, trimmed with white lilac branches, heading a lace flounce round the bottom, and over all a tulle skirt spotted with crystal dewdrops.

Gold galoon and gold braid will be much worn on black silk in the centre of rosscuts.

Three perfect caricatures in the shape of hats have been worn by three of the greatest ladies at Court, at least by the three most in favor — Madame Carrette, who was Mad'lle Bouvet, the Empress' *lectrice*, Madame de Lournel, and Princess Galitzin. The latter ever starts most exorbitant styles. Let us hope that the three grey beavers will not be adopted.

The streamers are now more emphatically dethroned by the Roman rings which are now worn behind, and from which our new sashes hang. Some are made of jet, and these, in my opinion, are far more suitable than the gilt and imitation silver first approved. Some are as large as the rings on prison chains and bell pulls.

Scotch merino costumes are much worn at St. Cloud over colored petticoats, looped up with satin crossouts and bows. The sashes are made wide, of the same material, and hemmed with crosscuts or rouleaux to match the under petticoat. Thick cord and tassels are the most appropriate trimming for English velvet costumes.

Blue woollen twill or serge is much liked for useful mourning and shopping toilettes. They are trimmed with coarse and broad military braid. The favorite shades are blue and brown.

Valencias is the name of a soft wool material much approved for demi-toilet walking robes.

It is whispered that the Empress will spend some part of this winter at Hyeres, where M. Haussmann has engaged a villa, which, it is supposed, is for her accommodation.

The new gentlemen's caprice is a walking-stick, with a sword inside, at one end, and matches and candlestick at the other. O moonlight! starry heavens! your beams are no longer required; the poetry of lovers is henceforth to be inspired by a powerful flame from a walking-stick—a stick, the new torch of Hymen!

Another scrap of news is that the papers having announced the probable union of Gustave Dore with Adelina Patti, her brother-in-law, Mr. Strakosch, has informed the public that the report is false, and that the diva is the *fiancee* of art alone. Plenty of other brides and bridegrooms have wedded more palpably this week. No less than five couples were kept waiting for the Mayor to pronounce the solemn marriage service at the seventh arrondissement last Wednesday. They waited from 11 o'clock until 3 in the afternoon; but none took advantage of the space of time thus allowed to charge their minds and turn away single. All tenaciously took up stations and waited. The Mayor happened to have gone out for a picnic; his representative, on finding his superior thus engaged, had gone out fishing, and both had to be fetched ere the indissoluble bonds could be riveted.—*N. Y. Herald.*

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These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.
The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES, (Holmes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, December 10, at 8 o'clock.
Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Saturday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
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PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
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The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
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T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 61

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 3 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the Pier No. 2 N. Delaware avenue, above Market street daily at 2 o'clock P. M (Sundays excepted).
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.
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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
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FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 14 South Wharves.
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FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue. 1 1}

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
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Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
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8 1} BEACH and PALMER Streets.

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Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30}

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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
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including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
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COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.
With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime. Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address
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RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M.; at Scranton at 4·05 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P.M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem, and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05, and 8·40 P. M.

2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
1 1} No. 105 S. Fifth street.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, September 30, 1867. Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, via Baltimore, will take the 12 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 1·20, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7 and 8 A. M., 4·00 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·15 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·35 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark, to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping-cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8} H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	1st class, 2·25; 2d class, 1·80

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M., for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M., for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc., etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 9·00 A. M., and 1·30 and 6·30 P. M., Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

The 9 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

October 28, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 9¾, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 9¾, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7¼, 8·20, 9½, and 10½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets. 1 1}

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

FALL ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, MONDAY, September 30, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·55 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8·00 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·00 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·06 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·40 and 10·30 A. M., and 4·20 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4·40 and 5·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·10 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 4 8}

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT OCT. 13, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, No. 116 Market street, or No. 1 S. Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·00 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5·45 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	9·00 P. M.
Accommodation	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	9·05 A. M.
Fast Line	9·05 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	1·10 P. M.
Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	7·10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

WINTER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, October 14, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	11·15 P. M.
"	leaves Williamsport	8·05 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8·45 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
"	leaves Williamsport	8·45 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·45 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	leaves Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Erie	10·40 A. M.
"	leaves Williamsport	11·40 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	8·55 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	4·25 P. M.
"	leaves Williamsport	3·50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Lock Haven	7·10 A. M.
"	leaves Williamsport	8·35 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. [illegible] at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 8·00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1} General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, October 7, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 P. M., and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 13} General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Winter Arrangements. On and after MONDAY, October 7, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·45 and Oxford at 6·30 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·05 A. M., Oxford at 11·45 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., run ing through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11} HENRY WOOD General Sup't.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), Commencing TUESDAY, September 17, 1867.

For Bridgeton, Salem Vineland, Millville, and intermediate stations, 8·00 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·00 A. M., and 3·30 and 6·00 P. M.

Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon) daily.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

7 21f WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, October 21, 1867, trains will leave from foot of MARKET Street (upper ferry), for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Evansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton, at 10·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Pemberton at 7·55 A. M., and 2·05 P. M.
" Mt. Holly " 8·17 " " 2·27 "
" Moorestown " 8·42 " " 2·52 "

10 22 tf C. SAILER, Superintendent.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS.
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp} No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12}

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24}

INTERNAL REVENUE

REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE AT THE
PRINCIPAL AGENCY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.
7 29 tf JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.
The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's
"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."
For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."
Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address
P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
27tf PHILADELPHIA.

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
Nov. 14, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1000 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, etc.
Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the attention of the trade is called. [11 9 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On four months' credit.
On Thursday Morning,
November 14, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. [11 8 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,
November 15, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [11 9 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
November 18, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. [11 12 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.
Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

Sale on Monday, Nov. 18, will include—
ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE—Built in the best manner, expressly for the occupancy of the present owner, and finished throughout in superior style, with extra conveniences. No. 1531 Locust street.
ARCH STREET ELEGANT THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE—24 feet 6 inches front, with double back buildings, extra conveniences, and lot 140 feet deep. No. 1723 Arch street.
HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE, No. 622 Pine street—Lot 18x100 feet, through to a 20-feet wide street.
MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1635 Vine street. Also, two three-story Brick Dwellings in the rear, fronting on Pearl st. [11 6 10t
HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE, with side yard, three-story double back buildings, and every convenience, No. 503 Franklin street.
VALUABLE PROPERTY, S. W. corner of Spring Garden and Thirteenth streets; four-story brick residence, with offices, and lot 20 by 100 feet; three fronts.
SEVEN MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, with every convenience. Nos. 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, and 2423 N. Sixth street, above York. [11 9 7t
GERMANTOWN—A HANDSOME DOUBLE-POINTED STONE RESIDENCE, with every city convenience, and large Lot of Ground, corner of Chelton and Wayne avenues.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at the Summit House, Darby Road.
FRAME BUILDINGS, GLASS SASH, 2 LARGE TANKS, ETC.
On Wednesday Afternoon,
November 13th, at 3 o'clock, at the Summit House, on the Darby Road, the entire frame buildings. [11

Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, CABINET ORGAN, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, VERY ELEGANT MIRRORS, ELEGANT VELVET AND ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, Etc., Etc.
On Thursday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, a large assortment of furniture, including handsome walnut parlor furniture, covered with hair-cloth, fine green terry, etc. 11 12 2t

HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ELEGANT STEINWAY GRAND PIANO, HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Friday Morning.
15th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 1505 Green st., by catalogue. [11 8 6t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1114 Green street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, PIER GLASS, BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETS, CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 1114 Green street, will be sold, by catalogue, the Furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising hair-cloth parlor furniture; rosewood piano; pier glass; two suits of chamber furniture, with wardrobes, etc. Also, sitting and dining-room and kitchen furniture.
The furniture was made by W. & J. Allen, and is in good order. Catalogues ready on Tuesday.
The house is to rent. [11 11 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 240 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. (Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Pancoast & Warnock, Auctioneers.)

FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, GERMANTOWN FANCY KNIT GOODS, NOTIONS, HOOP SKIRTS, ETC., by catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Wednesday morning, November 13,
Commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising about 850 lots of New and Seasonable Goods, to which the early and particular attention of buyers is invited. Catalogues and samples early on the morning of sale. [11 11 2t

SALE OF FINE FURS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
On Thursday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, an assortment of choice Furs for ladies and children, consisting of muffs, capes, and collars of real sable, royal ermine, mink, Siberian squirrel, fitch, and other furs. Also skating caps, carriage robe, lap blankets, etc. [11 12 2t

SALE OF CHOICE DUTCH FLOWERING ROOTS.
On Thursday Morning,
At 12 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold by catalogue, a large assortment of choice Dutch Flowering Roots, just received by steamer from Europe. The assortment comprises double and single Acquicinths, Narcissus, Tulips, Crocus Armosues, etc. [11 12 2t

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 11 2m

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [37 thstu

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.


NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10}


THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

Interesting Discovery of Roman Coins in Paris.

During some recent alterations in the grounds of the Lycee Napoleon, Rue Clovis, Paris, the workmen came upon a little pile of Roman gold coins. They have been examined and classified:

'There are 20 coins of Nero, 64 of Vespasian, 67 of Titus, 79 of Domitian, 57 of Trajan, consisting of 54 with Trajan's head, 1 representing the Emperor on a triumphal chariot, 1 of Trajan in the costume of a Parthian king, and 1 so-called 'Restitution coin' (struck by later Emperors to show their high appreciation of the noble deeds of their ancestors) of Titus with Trajan, with the inscription 'A Trajano Restitutus Titus;' 103 coins of Hadrian, of which 96 are portraits of Hadrian, 1 of Ælius, his nephew, 3 representing the Emperor rendering divine honors to Trajan, his predecessor and adopted father, 1 representing the Forum Traianum under the reign of Hadrian, and 2 with the portrait of Hadrian, and a reverse full of most delicately wrought details; 123 of Antoninus and Marcus Aurelius; 29 of Lucius Verus, the Emperor's brother and colleague; 2 of the Empress Crispina, wife of the Emperor Commodus; 12 of the Emperor Commodus; 1 representing Commodus fighting in the Roman Circus; 3 of the Emperor Geta; 5 of Pertinax; 4 of Caracalla; 14 of Septimus Severus—one bearing the legend 'Victor Parthorum,' the other 'Restitutor Urbis;' 8 of the Empress Julia Domna, wife of Septimus Severus; 48 of Faustina I, wife of Antoninus 39; of Faustina II, wife of Marcus Aurelius, one of which, not hitherto known, represents her with the attributes of Ceres; 8 of Lucilla, the wife of Lucilius Verus; 1 with the combined portraits of Trajan and Plotina, his wife; 2 of Plotina alone; 1 of Plotina and Matilda, her daughter; 1 of Matilda alone; 1 of Marciana, sister of Trajan; 1 of Sabina, the wife of Hadrian; 1 of the Emperor Claudius; 1 of Augustus, in the corner of a Trajan coin (this single piece has been valued at 10,000 francs); 2 of Vitellius; 2 of Claudius Albinus, competitor of Septimus Severus in Gaul, and 149 other 'Aurei.'"

There are several theories as to the manner in which these coins happened to be where they were found. M. Fournier argues from the fact that the last Emperor found on them is Severus, that they were hid during his reign; probably by some one implicated in the insurrectionary attempt of Albinus, just on the eve of flight. M. Fallure, on the other hand, thinks the money belonged to a chief tax-gatherer of Paris. His reason is the great number of Faustina coins in hoard. These coins being much heavier than those of a later period, were rigorously demanded in payment by the tax-gatherers, who pocketed the surplus value, until a special edict stopped the abuse.

The collection has been placed for safe keeping in the Paris Museum of Antiquaries at the Hotel Carnavelet.

Professor Blot on Meat.

I constantly hear housekeepers complain that they cannot get the pieces of meat they want, nor have them properly cut. This is too true, and the reason is plain. A man who was a shoemaker yesterday and a butcher to-day cannot be expected to know how to cut meat properly. It may not always be as bad as this, but the statement is not wide of the truth.

But there is another, and I think the main reason, why meat is generally so poorly cut, and the pieces asked for have such an unsightly appearance. A large share of the people live on beefsteaks 350 days in the year. As a consequence, butchers, in order to supply the demand for the favorite article, have recourse to every sort of artifice—cutting, mashing, and bruising the meat. They are obliged to sell three-fourths of a beef under the name of "porter-house steaks," to satisfy the law of "demand and supply." What is the result? Steaks (I mean every piece of meat sold under that name) command a comparatively high price, varying slightly, according to the name the butcher gives them.

No matter how large a beef may be, it has only two tenderloins, and they weigh about nine pounds each on an average; hence, as I say above, in order to supply the great demand for steaks, butchers are obliged to sell some other parts of the beef as such. Even the addition of "porter-house steaks, rump steaks," etc., was not sufficient; every part has been turned into steak.

It is complained, also, that butchers are unwilling to cut small pieces; that people are obliged to buy more than they want. If this is really so, people are very simple, and I do not wonder that the butchers impose large pieces on them. Buy no meat at all, except a small piece, and that for a week only, and you will see if the butchers will not condescend to use their knives.—*Galaxy.*

The Grave of Braddock.

Among the many things which time has brought to light is the answer to the oft-repeated query, "Who killed Braddock?" During that memorable retreat of the British and Provincial troops, Braddock ordered that his men should not protect themselves behind trees. One Joseph Fausett presumed to disobey this order, when Braddock, in a passion, struck him down with his sword. Thomas Fausett, who was but a short distance from his brother, saw the whole transaction and immediately shot the General through the lungs. The Hon. A. Stewart, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, says his father often heard Fausett acknowledge this. After Braddock fell his body was carried by the troops for four days, when he expired. He was interred in the middle of the road, so that all of the soldiers, wagons, and horses might pass over and obliterate all vestiges of his grave from the eyes of the savages. About twenty-nine years ago some laborers who were repairing the road came upon the remains, and after taking a number of the most prominent bones, reinterred the others. Some time afterwards the scattered bones were collected and sent to Peale's Museum, which was in Philadelphia at that time. Braddock's grave is in Fayette county, this State, and is marked by a plain shingle nailed to a tree, where part of the bones are interred. This is the only monument which serves to point out to the traveller the last resting place of the proud and brave but unfortunate victim of Indian warfare,

United States Senator from Maryland.

Hon. William T. Hamilton, of Washington county, is announced as a competitor with Governor Swann for Hon. Reverdy Johnson's seat in the United States Senate. Mr. Hamilton is an able lawyer and keen politician. He represented his District in Congress for two terms, and came within one vote of being the Democratic nominee for Governor at the late election. In all things he is Governor Swann's superior, and can be trusted with power without fear of deserting principles for personal aggrandizement.

A Curious Turkish Superstition. — The Musselmen, besides believing in the resurrection of the body, also think that this body must have a free and separate chance to leave its earthly tomb at the summons of the Archangel's trumpet, unimpeded by the superposition of other bodies. A curious phase of this superstition has recently occurred in Constantinople. A noble lady—the widow of a great dignitary—died in that city in the Christian faith, which she had always professed. Loving her husband, she asked to be buried by his side, and he had been buried in the holy ground of Eyoob, near the shrine of the saint and martyr, companion of the prophet Eyoob. Accordingly she was so buried with much pomp, as became her rank. When her husband's relatives heard of it they were much scandalized at an infidel being buried in holy ground alongside their graves, and demanded that the body should be taken up and buried elsewhere. Here, however, the Turkish superstition about interference with the bodily resurrection by the crowding of mortal remains upon each other, was craftily taken advantage of by the authorities, who asked the kinsmen if the body of the Giaour woman was buried in one of their graves, and on getting a negative answer, told them she could do no harm by lying alongside of them, as it would not impede the resurrection of their dead, and they got nothing by their motion.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Attempt to Draw Grant Out.

The Coming Presidential Serenade

Movements of Philadelphia Politicians.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.

The Democrats and General Grant.

The Democrats and conservatives here are scheming to draw from General Grant some declaration as to his political principles, and are even more anxious on this subject than the Chase Republicans. Leading conservatives assert that if Grant does not define his position within ten days, they will nominate General Sherman as the conservative candidate for President, and thus place Grant in the position of running against Sherman.

The chief obstacle in the way of the success of this arrangement is, that it is not certain that Sherman will consent to have his name paraded under the circumstances as a candidate, and may repudiate it. He is expected here in a day or two, and the wire-pulling conservatives are determined to trot him out as a candidate, or compel him to state whether he will run or not.

The Presidential Serenade.

The serenaders to the President, to-morrow evening, intend having artillery in the procession, which will be fired at intervals along the route. General Grant has loaned them a number of flags belonging to the War Department, and altogether they intend making a prodigious sensation. There will be sixteen one-legged soldiers in the procession in carriages. The President says he intends making only a short speech, but this promise does not amount to much, as every one knows that when once he gets started on a stump speech he never knows when to stop.

Philadelphia Politicians.

Colonel William B. Sipes and a score of small fry Philadelphia Democratic politicians are here working up small jobs, or doing some lobbying for more important personages in Philadelphia who stand in the background. Sipes is understood to be an applicant for John Miller's position, and there is likely to be a spirited contest between Sipes and Charles W. Carrigan, who is also on the track for the same place.

Cabinet Session.

The Cabinet session to-day was short. All the members were present except Secretary Welles, whose health is improving slowly, but he is not yet able to go out.

The Colombian Minister.

Senor Murillo, the new Colombian Minister, was presented to the President this morning by Secretary Seward. The reception took place in the Blue Room, and the usual speech-making occurred.

A Sensation.

Considerable talk has been occasioned to-day by the report published in a New York evening paper of yesterday, of an alleged defalcation on the part of an officer of high position in the Senate. What truth there may be in it is unknown, but the conservative elements are in ecstasies over it, and the White House politicians are rolling it over their tongues as a precious morsel.

The End of the Prize-Fight.

The prize-fighting crowd, arrested by the military over the river, were taken to Alexandria, and, after being held in durance several hours, were all released.

The affair caused much amusement, as many of the parties were well-known citizens, claiming to be respectable, who were intensely mortified at finding themselves caught in such a disgraceful plight. Several newspaper reporters were among those arrested.

The Projected Prize Fight Near Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The latest intelligence from Fort Albany is that the Sheriff of Alexandria county has paroled a number of the prisoners to appear at his office during the day. The military escorted the ringleaders, 150 in number, to Alexandria.

Sorrell, one of the pugilists, was among the few who made good their escape from the military.

New York Constitutional Convention.

ALBANY, Nov. 12.—The Constitutional Convention reassembled to-day. The death of the Hon. David L. Seymour, a member, was announced, and after the customary resolutions and eulogistic speeches, the Convention adjourned.

Arrival of the Scotia.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—2 P. M.—The steamship Scotia, from Liverpool, via Queenstown, Nov. 3, has arrived at this port.

Ship News.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—The British ship Stuart Wortley, from Manilla for New York, was totally lost in a cyclone on September 20.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following stocks and real estate were offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by M. Thomas & Sons, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

VINE Street, No. 1206—Brick Residence	$14,000 00
RACE, Nos. 1513, 1515, and 1517—Large Lot and frame Dwellings	775 00
FRONT, Nos. 526 and 528—Four frame Dwellings	330 00
SPRUCE, No. 1205—Modern Residence	19,750 00
SEVENTH AND CATHARINE, S. W. corner—Valuable Lot	900 00
SEVENTH, No. 1614 (North)—Modern Residence	3375 00
N. SEVENTH Street, No. 1622—Three-story Brick Residence	3150 00
Mortgage, $ 0 0	50 00
40 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company	25 00
5 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad, preferred	17 00
10 15-100 Scrip do. do.	2 50
10 shares Grenada Mineral Land Company	1c.
500 shares Maryland Gold Mining Company	20c.
1700 shares Farel Oil C., Venango county	½c.
335 shares Cherry Run and Allegheny Oil	1c.
21 shares Central National Bank	122 50
6 shares Wyoming Canal Company	37 00
100 shares Schomacker Piano Forte Manufacturing Company	2 50
10 shares First National Bank	37 75
1 share Arch Street Theatre	620 00
Season Ticket Arch Street Theatre	12 50

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, William Smith and George Harris were charged with attempting to enter the store of Greybill & Co., No. 345 N. Third street, last night. They were each held in $1000 bail to answer at Court.

Henry Green, William Reynard, and James Melville were charged with entering the house of Mr. Rolland, at Orthodox and Hedge streets Frankford, about a week since. Reynard and Green were held in $5.00 bail, each, to appear at Court. Melville was discharged.

FIFTH EDITION

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Another Note from the French Government.

The Italian Government Adverse to a Conference.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By Atlantic Cable.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The French Government has issued a second note, wherein even the third-rate powers of Europe are called to join the conference. It is thought none of these powers will decline.

FLORENCE, Nov. 11.—The Italian Government has sent a note to the European powers, stating the Roman question, in order to aid the powers to decide against the proposed conference. The details of this note have not transpired.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The *Post's* financial article says the Loan Market is stagnant. The Stock Market is unchanged. Governments are steady, except Ten-forties, which have advanced. Railroads are quiet, and a fraction better.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—Advices purporting to come from the City of Mexico, announcing the arrival of Hon. N. P. Banks in that city, have no foundation in fact. General Banks is at his home in Waltham.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Nov. 12.—The military authorities to day arrested Lewis Lindsay, the colored delegate, for using language calculated to array the blacks against the whites. He is to be tried by Military Commission.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 12

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

24 sh Cam & Am	124½	100 sh Read R	b30. 48
10 sh Lehigh N stk	27	500 do	s5. 48
50 do	s5. 27	300 do	la. 48
100 sh Read R	47⅞	100 do	s30. 47⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 U S 6s, 1881 cp	112¾	10 sh Leh V R	50¾
$500 do	112¾	27 do	la. 50¾
$500 City 6s, New	101¾	20 do	s5. 50
$2000 C & Am 6s, '89	86	20 do	50
$2000 Sun & Erie 7s	97	25 do	49¾
$9000 Pa R 1 m 6s	la. 99	20 do	b5. 49¾
20 sh Leh N stk	27	100 sh Read R	s60. 47¾
20 do	27	100 do	s30 w n. 47¾
200 do	la. 27¾	100 do	s5. 47 94
100 sh Hest'vle	b60. 10¾	5 sh Penna R	49¾
200 do	la. 10¾		

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.

Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.

Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET

s30 2m PHILADELPHIA

PATENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 6, 1867.

On the petition of SAMUEL G. LEVIS, of Kelleyville, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 18th day of February, 1854, and reissued the 23d day of October, 1867, for an improvement in making Thick Paper, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 14th day of February, 1868.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 27th day of January next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the "Republican," and the "Intelligencer," Washington, D. C., and in the "Evening Telegraph," Philadelphia, Pa., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

11 12 tu3t

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Sciasors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 4p

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPOT,

IRONING TABLES, SAFES,
STEP-LADDERS,
COAL HODS

And a general variety of Kitchen Utensils, at

B. A. WILDMAN'S,

s 28 tuthsa6p] No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT OFFERING

OF

DRESS GOODS AT RETAIL,

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, Nov. 11.

J. M. HAFLEIGH

Will Offer at his New Store,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,

A Half Million Dollars Worth of Foreign Dress Goods, to be sold at a Great Sacrifice.

Daily Shipments received from New York to close Importations and Consignments, at ONE HALF THE COST.

MUST BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY.

ARTICLES WILL BE OFFERED AT THE CHEAP BUREAU AT 25 CENTS, EACH WORTH ONE DOLLAR.

CLOAKING CLOTHS REDUCED FROM $10 TO $3.50.

SILK PLUSH REDUCED FROM $20 TO $10. [11 9tf

SILKS AT HALF FORMER PRICES.

DRY GOODS

FROM LATE AUCTION SALES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

ABOVE WILLOW, PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS

OF [11 11 3t

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

IMPORTERS, JOBB AND RETAILERS

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have made very extensive purchases during the late panic, and are now prepared to offer great inducements in

FRENCH AND BRITISH DRY GOODS

Of reliable qualities, in the best Styles and Colorings.

ALSO,

BLANKETS

In great variety, at lower prices than current before the war. Their stock of

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS,

1 14 tJ1] Is the most varied and extensive in this market.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

HDKFS.,

VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1103 CHESNUT Street. No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

CLOAKINGS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF

FANCY CASSIMERES,

COATINGS,

AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

s 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET AND NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD

CLOAKINGS! CLOAKINGS!

BLACK CHINCHILLAS.
BLACK MOSCOWS.
BLACK VELOURS.
BLACK BEAVERS.
BLACK CASTORS.
BLACK TRICOTS.
BLACK DOESKINS.
BLACK CLOTHS.
BLACK VELVETEENS.
BLACK LYONS VELVETS.

Something less than "THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS" worth. All late auction and other panic purchases. [9 7 stuth

WARBURTON & SON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT Street,

OFFER TO LADIES AND THE TRADE,

CHOICE GOODS,

At Low Prices, to Meet the Depression in Business.

BONNET VELVETS,	BONNET RIBBONS,
PLUSHES,	SASH RIBBONS,
SATINS,	TRIMMING RIBBONS,
CORDED SILKS,	VELVET RIBBONS,
POULT DE SOIES,	SATIN RIBBONS,
GRO DE NAPLES,	MANTUA RIBBONS,
MARCELLINE,	CRAPE RIBBONS,

BEST MAKES OF ENGLISH CRAPES, BLACK AND COLORED.

A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF REAL LACE GOODS, IN

POINT,	MALTESE,
BRUSSELS,	THREAD,
VALENCIENNES,	REAL BLOND,
GUIMPURE,	CLUNY,

INSERTINGS TO MATCH.

TARLETANS, ILLUSIONS, AND FINE NETS, 2 yards wide, for Evening Dresses.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS. BARGAINS.

THE FINEST AND NEWEST IMITATION LACE GOODS. [11 2 stuth

A large discount to the trade.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,

RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS

10 2 4tf] CLOAKS, ETC.,

To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash and will be sold cheap.

ARMY OVERCOATS.

4000 new and in prime order, just received.

PITKIN & CO.,

s 24 1mrp] Nos. 337 and 339 N. FRONT St., Philada.

ARMY BLANKETS.

A VERY LARGE LOT OF No. 1 GOVERNMENT BLANKETS, twenty-five pairs in a bale, and weighing from ten to twelve pounds per pair, for sale at great bargains, PITKIN & CO.,

10 24 1mrp Nos. 337 and 339 N. FRONT St., Philada.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

PARIS NOVELTIES

IN

BONNETS,
HATS, and
MILLINERY GOODS.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,

s 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. s 16]

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. s 17 3m

CURTAINS.

RICH LACE CURTAINS

AT AUCTION PRICES!

The subscribers have just received, from the late AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

THREE HUNDRED PAIRS

OF

FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,

From the lowest to the highest quality, some of the RICHEST MADE.

ALSO,

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS,
JACQUARD AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES,
VESTIBULE CURTAINS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

11 7 thstu10t NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.,

Would invite the attention of gentlemen to his extensive assortment of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of Silk Shirts and Drawers
Cartwright & Warner's Merino Shirts and Drawers,
Lambs' Wool " "
Buckskin " "
Cotton " "

English Swansdown Canton Flannel, made to J. A.'s express order, for Shirts and Drawers.

Also, Gentlemen's Wrappers, Hosiery, Glove Stocks, Ties, etc. etc. 1 22rp

OIL PAINTINGS, ETC.

EXHIBITION NOW OPEN.

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.'S

GALLERIES OF PAINTINGS,

At the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts,

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TENTH.

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